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ROWNY DISARMAMENT SPEECH SEEN AS ELECTION PLOY

LD121115 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The United States regards the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva first of all as a screen for a further build-up of its nuclear arms. This thesis has been virtually recognized by Ambassador Edward Rowny who headed the U.S. delegation at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms. Speaking in Atlanta, Rowny stressed that American determination concerning the modernization of U.S. nuclear forces is the only way to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on matters of nuclear arms.

Rowny tried to lay the blame at somebody else's door for the break off of the talks on reducing nuclear arms, although they are known to have been interrupted after the United States started implementing its plans to achieve superiority in the balance of strategic forces by starting to deploy medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries, the missiles which are a system for the delivery of a first nuclear strike at the territory of the Soviet Union. In so doing he asserted that the Soviet Union allegedly plays "on Western impatience and anxiety" and puts pressure on the USA in a demand for one-sided concessions before returning to the negotiating table. The ambassador haughtily stated that the unyieldingness and determination are absolutely essential for talks with the USSR.

Hypocritically assuring that the United States, just as the Soviet Union, wishes to prevent a nuclear war, Rowny unequivocally made it clear that Washington will go to agreement with the Soviet side only in the event of acceptance of the tough terms being put forward by the USA.

Particularly unacceptable to the U.S. side, as is clear from Rowny's pronouncements, is the basic principle which determined the Soviet-U.S. arms control agreements concluded so far, namely, the principle of parity and equal security. He asserted that by insisting on this principle the Soviet Union allegedly wants to secure a right to superiority while the United States would yield to the Soviet Union in strength.

The speech by Ambassador Rowny, just as some other speeches by the administration's spokesman in recent days, once again shows that the Reagan administration tries to use the major problem of arms control, first of all as one of the means in the election struggle against its opponents without giving thought to the cause of peace throughout the world.

Bogachev on Speech

LD121956 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- TASS political analyst on military problems Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Speaking on Atlanta, Georgia, General Edward Rowny, who headed the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, has classified, without any reservations, heavy bombers as strategic systems in which the U.S. has an edge over the Soviet Union. In saying so, the general willingly or unwillingly refuted allegations of the Pentagon to the effect that the USSR has achieved superiority over the U.S. in the sphere of the air component of the strategic "triade".

The booklet of the Pentagon about the military might of the Soviet Union, which was brought out just before Rowny made his speech, cites truly fantastic data about the correlation of the military potentials of the USSR and the U.S. with the aim to unleash another campaign keynoted by allegations about a "Soviet military threat" and to justify the policy of the Reagan administration aimed at the U.S. military buildup. According to this Pentagon-published booklet, the USSR allegedly has 85 heavy bombers more than the U.S., while in fact the U.S. has almost four-fold advantage in this sphere.

General Rowny's revelation about the real correlations of forces of the two sides was, perhaps, the only encouraging moment of his speech in Atlanta. The rest of it was devoted to the attempts to justify the obstructionist stand of the U.S. at the talks on strategic armaments disrupted by that country. He even went to the length of asserting that President Reagan had held out an olive branch of peace to the Soviet Union.

The "new initiative" put forward by President Reagan in October 1983 was actually an attempt to present U.S. measures aimed at modernizing the arsenal of strategic armaments and nuclear buildup as steps towards disarmament. Insisting on accepting these proposals, Washington continued to further its former aims -- to make the USSR carry out a costly dramatic restructuring of its strategic forces through the elimination of a considerable part of its intercontinental ballistic missiles and to upset the existing parity of forces in favour of the U.S.

Following the orders of the White House, Rowny bitterly attacked the principle of equality and equal security of sides which, according to him, boils down to the alleged "right of the Soviet Union to superiority". This is another lie which has actually become one of the main instruments of the policy pursued by the Reagan administration.

Washington rejected Soviet proposals on strategic armaments exactly because they excluded a possibility of achieving military superiority by any of the sides. The U.S. was not interested in substantial reductions of the number of delivery vehicles (intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and heavy bombers) to the level absolutely equal for both sides. The Reagan administration actually opposed the establishment of the equal levels of the number of warheads on strategic delivery vehicles.

The reduction of strategic forces proposed by the Soviet Union was based on the assumption that during the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments the U.S. would take into account the legitimate interests of the USSR and at least would not build up other nuclear weapon systems capable of reaching targets on the Soviet territory. By starting the deployment of "Pershing" and cruise missiles in Western Europe with a flight time of 6-12 minutes which they need to reach targets in the USSR, the U.S. has developed a way to by-pass understandings on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, and by increasing the nuclear threat to the Soviet Union coming from the territories of West Germany, Britain and Italy, it has undermined the basis for talks on strategic armaments. It is these actions of the U.S. and its NATO allies and not some "historic and cultural traditions of Russia," of which Washington likes to hold forth, that have become the root cause of the disruption of the Geneva talks.

ALLEGED PLAN FOR SITING MORE MISSILES IN ITALY

PM121403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Paklin dispatch: "Public Outrage"]

[Text] Rome -- Italian newspapers are reporting with alarm that it is intended to install 140 American Tomahawk nuclear missiles in Sicily instead of 112.

This has become known from "semiofficial NATO sources in Brussels." The newspapers note that the United States is pressuring its West European NATO bloc partners to site another 116 nuclear missiles on their territory in addition to the 572 already planned.

Italian right-wing spheres dourly refuse to comment on this report. Highly placed officials in the Ministry of Defense and the Council of Ministers are remaining tight-lipped. The public in the country are firmly opposed to the siting of the Tomahawk nuclear missiles.

U.S. MISSILES REMOVAL MUST PRECEDE NEW INF TALKS

LD112335 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Will the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe be resumed? This question is of concern to many people and not only Europeans. Now, the opinion of our commentator Yuriy Soltan.

To make a prediction on the resumption of the Geneva talks it's necessary first of all to understand why they were interrupted. As United States President Ronald Reagan confirmed recently Washington is planning to continue deploying its missiles no matter what, and views them as first strike weapons. Incidentally about 700 are going to be installed in Western Europe, nearly 100 more than originally planned. It has become clear that United States participation in the talks was used as a smokescreen for its military plans and to deceive the public.

The Soviet Union refused to play such a dishonest game. It was the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe that put up an obstacle to a continuation of the talks. Until that obstacle is removed there can be no resumption of the talks. This was stated with all authority by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. In Washington and other NATO capitals it is claimed that the Soviet Union is taking a hard line, that it's impossible to reach an agreement with Soviet negotiators. But what is there to talk about? About how many and what kind of missiles are targeted on the socialist countries? How many and what kind the United States can deploy in Europe? Surely no one seriously thinks the Soviet Union can bend under pressure and go against the interests of its security and the security of its allies. After all, with each new missile peace, and not only in Europe, comes increasingly closer to the danger point.

In response to the installation of American missiles the Soviet Union and other countries in the Warsaw Treaty Organization have been forced to take corresponding measures to prevent the United States from undermining the balance of forces and resort to adventure. But the Soviet Union is certainly not against seeking ways to negotiations. Konstantin Chernenko, in answering questions from the national daily PRAVDA, said that we don't have to be persuaded of the benefits of a dialogue, the benefits of talks.

U.S. 'NUCLEAR AMBITIONS,' 'RECKLESSNESS' SCORED

PM101552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 84 Second Edition p 4

[N. Kurdyumov article: "In the Thrall of Recklessness. Imaginery 'Love of Peace' and Washington's Nuclear Ambitions"]

[Text] U.S. public opinion polls record the growing concern and alarm of broad sections of the population in connection with the threat of nuclear war. The U.S. public links its fears directly to the administration's adventurist policy -- a policy of a reckless nuclear arms buildup and confrontation with the Soviet Union.

It was not by chance that commentator Joseph Kraft, describing the atmosphere in the country, pointed out: "Fear is growing in the country over the fact that Reagan is leading the United States to war."

Realizing that the label of "warmongers" and initiators of a most dangerous new twist in the arms race is not the best publicity for the administration's policy -- particularly in a presidential election year -- official Washington is now endeavoring to damp down its bellicose rhetoric so as to appear a "champion of dialogue with the Soviet Union" and a "lover of peace" whose only concern is for "secure" and "stable" peace throughout the world.

The really dovelike cooing of such a "hawk" as U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger is noteworthy in this regard. In a recent interview in the Austrian magazine PROFIL, clearly designed to placate the European audience, he tried to present as a "misunderstanding" the U.S. President's statements on waging of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. The United States, Weinberger soothingly said, "is not planning a nuclear war" at all. "We are not planning any war."

But what is this peace-loving phraseology worth? Has the U.S. Administration perhaps confirmed or is it confirming its declarations with some practical efforts to ease and eliminate the threat of nuclear war, which it is to blame for increasing, or with constructive steps to achieve accords on limiting and reducing nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security? Has official Washington perhaps finally decided to follow the USSR's example and expressed readiness to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons?

The American Administration's policy and its practical actions attest, unfortunately, that Washington strategists are still in the thrall of the same old reckless policy which poses a direct threat to peace and the people's security. It was not for nothing that NEW YORK TIMES commentator Tom Wicker, pointing to the striking contradiction between the declarations and deeds of Washington figures, reasonably noted that the administration's peace-loving rhetoric is a dishonest, duplicitous game. "It is sufficient to point, for example to the Pentagon's current interest in extending the arms race into space and not seeking the conclusionof a treaty prohibiting such a step, or to Secretary Weinberger's celebrated guideline that the Armed Forces must have the capacity to gain 'the upper hand' over the Russians in a 'protracted' nuclear war."

Really. Exercises in peace-loving phraseology cannot disguise the fact that the essence of the U.S. foreign policy course -- an open gamble on brute force and on achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community -- remains unchanged. It is essentially a question of a policy of nuclear blackmail being pursued or, what is more, of a guideline for achieving "victory" in a nuclear war. Describing the White House's messianic designs, based on the desire to create "unequivocal U.S. superiority, including the ability to inflict a nuclear first strike," the well-known publicist and historian Arthur Schlesinger, former adviser to President Kennedy, points out with concern in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS that "the present ideologues in Washington regard an unlimited arms race not as a tremendous danger to mankind's survival but simply as a refined method of achieving victory over the Russians."

It is with a view to achieving such superiority that the "comprehensive strategic program" for the eighties has been adopted, under which an accelerated buildup of arms, and of strategic offensive forces above all, is being conducted with pathological obsession. With a view to ensuring that the United States can make a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union without hindrance and with impunity, huge sums are being allocated to work on researching and creating systems for combat operations in space and from space, including a large-scale ABM system. For the same purpose, while sanctimoniously expatiating on their desire for peace, American strategists are playing through various scenarios and holding military exercises which are distinctive rehearsals for nuclear war.

What is more, to judge from press reports, there are many hotheads in Pentagon circles who have really come to believe that the realization of programs for a buildup of first-strike missiles could supposedly give the United States a win in a nuclear war. In one issue of the journal NATIONAL DEFENSE last year the authors of one of the articles -- former military intelligence staffers W. Kennedy and (S. de Gayrki) -- set forth plans for an invasion of Siberia from bases in Akaska, Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines, that is, plans to unleash nuclear war: "The advantage of a first strike was clearly demonstrated by the results of using nuclear weapons against Japan... No words," the article states, "can alter the fact that the first use of nuclear weapons creates the possibility of paralyzing the enemy, if not destroying him, while 'mutual suicide' remains and hopefully will remain an indemonstrable supposition."

However, the crazy plans of those who seek world supremacy by adding more and more new twists to the arms race -- plans for securing military and political advantages and, moreover, winning a nuclear war -- are unrealizable, hopeless, and doomed to failure. As the Soviet leadership has warned repeatedly, firmly, and resolutely, the Soviet Union does not seek military superiority, nor will it allow the military-strategic equilibrium achieved between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries to be upset. "...No lovers of military adventures," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Ceneral Committee, reminded us, "will succeed in catching us unawares, and no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing counterstrike."

It should be pointed out that many realistically-minded U.S. bourgeois politicians, prominent specialists, and business representatives, guided by common sense and simply a sense of self-preservation, are becoming increasingly clearly aware of the recklessness, adventurism, and shortsightedness of administration figures who do not understand or do not wish to understand how criminal their gamble is on the uncontrolled and continuous buildup of means of exterminating people. They are becoming aware and raising the alarm. "However much money we allocate to defense spending, we will never again be able to bring back a world in which American forces are invulnerable to a nuclear counterstrike," J. Leach, Republican congressman from the state of Iowa, points out. Therefore, he believes, the escalation of the arms race -- which is entailed, in particular, in the administration's decision to accelerate the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe -- "is unprecedented in its potential madness."

The stand of many prominent representatives of the U.S. Democratic Party and their desire to dissociate themselves from the administration's frenzied course are also significant. Thus, criticizing the White House's plans for achieving military superiority, the authors of the Democratic Party's draft election platform point out that such designs are unrealizable and their aim an illusion, since the Soviet Union "has proved its ability to counter our new armed strength with its own."

Among the well-known specialists pointing to the sinister consequences of an uncontrolled arms race, the position of the former prominent diplomat George Kennan, who is now a historian but was in his time, as is known, one of the architects of the American policy of "restraining" socialism, is noteworthy. His series of recent articles, including the work "Nuclear Delusions. Soviet-American Relations in the Nuclear Age," is a sharp, well-reasoned condemnation of the U.S. ruling circles who are to belame for the continuing arms race. At the same time it is also an appeal to Washington to change its mind before it is too late, to abandon the line of confrontation with the Soviet Union, and to embark on the path of normalizing Soviet-American relations and striving for honest accord in the name of averting the mortal danger.

Tracing step by step several decades the firmly rooted desire of official Washington to rely on nuclear weapons and the threat to use them in shaping its foreign policy, Kennan writes that from the very beginning of the atomic era American nuclear policy has been characterized by a recklessness which defies "rational interpretation."

The author of the work recalls that, when he was director of the Policy Planning Staff at the State Department, he voiced his concern at the militarization of American diplomacy in a special memorandum to then Secretary of State D. Acheson. In it he raised a question of exceptional importance. Did the United States intend to regard nuclear weapons as "an inalienable and extremely important component of our military strength, which we will be prepared to use deliberately and without delay or hesitation in the event of a military conflict with the Soviet Union, or should we have just a small stock of such weapons in the form of means of 'deterrence' until such time as an agreement on their international control is reached?" In the latter case the American Administration should publicly declare that it has no intention of using these weapons against anyone and that the United States would refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons. However, Kennan points out, the idea of renouncing the use of nuclear weapons was rejected. (In parentheses it should especially be pointed out that at that time American nuclear strategists were also concerned about moral self-justification -- self-absolution, so to speak, for those monstrous designs. And on that score a corresponding official indulgence was invented. Revealing its essence in November 1958, the State Department declared in reply to a request from the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament, which was then headed by H. Humphrey, that "nuclear weapons in themselves do not differ from other types of weapons from the viewpont of INTERNATIONAL MORALITY"!) [capitalized passage printed in boldface] (our emphasis -- N.K.)

Ignoring the truly suicidal consequences, the author of the work goes on to point out, and having first come to believe that the United States had incontestable superiority, "we enthusiastically seized on nuclear weapons, used them against the Japanese, reveled in them, and thoughtlessly relied on their further development in our military policy. Like victims of some kind of hypnosis, as though in a dream, we continued to pile up one level of nuclear might on another."

In parallel, the author points out, people in the West began propagandizing hard the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and went on about a supposed "total conflict of interests between the two systems." In particular, certain circles sought increasingly frantically to introduce the lie about the supposed "serious possibility" of a Soviet invasion of West Europe, which they said could only be curbed with the help of nuclear weapons, although, Kennan remarks, "I personally never discovered any evidence" of such an intention on the Soviet leaders' part.

The tendency to grossly distort the Soviet Union's policy, the work points out, continued to intensify in the following years in official American circles, reaching its apotheosis under the Reagan administration, when it acquired the features of a real psychosis, accompanied by unprecedented intensity in anti-Soviet hysteria.

In the opinion of Kennan, who is experienced in politics, there is a way out of the vicious circle of the arms race. Urgent measures to curtail war preparations on the basis of recognition of both sides' "security interests," he believes, are the alternative to the present course. One such measure could be a U.S. pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- which is what the USSR calls for. If it is our aim to "restrain" others from using nuclear weapons, he reasonably remarks, then why cling to the possibility of inflicting a first strike?

The activation of U.S. antiwar forces -- the increasing criticism in the country of the administration's militarist policy, the demands for the abandonment of the irresponsible policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union, the growing support for the idea of a freeze on nuclear arsenals -- indicates that these views are today shared by increasingly broad circles of the American public.

CHERNENKO'S REMARKS CIRCULATED AT GENEVA

LD121833 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva April 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

Presenting today at the plenary meeting of the conference on disarmament Konstantin Chernenko's answers to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA circulated as an official document of the conference, the head of the Soviet delegation Viktor Israelyan stressed that they touch upon a range of the acutest questions of the present-day international relations. These answers clearly set out the Soviet Union's stand on the main problems of the limitation of the arms race and of disarmament, including those problems that are on the agenda of the Geneva conference, he said. But the obvious unwillingness of the United States to reach appropriate arrangements was and remains an obstacle for talks.

As a concrete example, the head of the Soviet delegation cited today's speech of the U.S. representative who tried to cover up Washington's actual refusal to discuss the question of the prevention of the militarisation of outer space with unsubstantiated references to alleged "Soviet superiority". Exposing the utter groundlessness of these assertions, Viktor Israelyan pointed out that Washington uses such tricks also in order to explain its negative approach to the problem of the freezing of nuclear armaments, of imposing a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests and to other problems.

This assessment of the situation that has formed at the international talks on questions of disarmament is confirmed in the speeches of other participants in the Geneva forum. Deputy Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Henryk Jaroszek said that the responsibility for the present critical development of the events in the sphere of international relations rests on the United States and its NATO allies who are conducting the course at the confrontation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

Czechoslovakia's representative Milos Vejvoda called the attention of the participants in the conference to Konstantin Chernenko's words that for several months now the United States has been promising to table in Geneva some proposals on the ban on chemical weapons while meantime a programme of building up and renovating chemical weapons which are deployed both on American territory and beyond it, is being accelerated in the United States.

PRAVDA PUBLISHERS ISSUE NEW DISARMAMENT PAMPHLET

PM121016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Topical Problems"]

[Text] The PRAVDA Publishing House has issued a 3d edition of the pamphlet "Disarmament -- An Imperative of the Time" [Razoruzheniye -- Veleniye Vremeni]. Like the earlier editions, it is a collection of documents and materials devoted to problems of the struggle against the arms race, for disarmament, and for peace and the peoples' security.

AFP: BLOC ECONOMIC SUMMIT SET FOR JUNE

NC131253 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 13 (AFP) -- The mainly East European COMECON trading bloc is to hold a summit meeting here during June, the Soviet Union's First Vice Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko said here today.

Mr. Korniyenko made the announcement during a press conference, but did not give the exact date of the meeting.

COMECON members are the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam.

MARTYNOV CHAIRS CEMA COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

PM111359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the sphere of material and technical supplies was held in Moscow 2-5 April. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR participated in its work. The session was chaired by N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gossnab.

The committee examined questions of further deepening cooperation in ensuring the saving and rational utilization of fuel, energy, and raw material resources and adopted long-term programs for cooperation in the sphere of improving material and technical supplies and developing ste facilities. The committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

ROUNDUP OF WORLD MEDIA ON CHERNENKO STATEMENTS

PM121604 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS roundup: "Following Lenin's Course"]

[Text] Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the plenum's resolutions are the focus of international public and press attention. Foreign news media stress that, while solving the tasks of communist building, the Soviet Union is making an enormous effort, in today's complex international situation, to prevent nuclear war, preserve and strengthen world peace, ease tension in world politics, and curb the arms race. The world press continues to comment on Comrade K.U. Chernenko's answers to the newspaper PRAVDA's questions.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, the paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) writes, is mobilizing the great creative power of the Soviet people to further improve socialist democracy and Soviet society's entire political system and to strengthen peace. As K.U. Chernenko stressed in his speech, the Soviet Union has now embarked on the all-round improvment of the system of national economic management and the quest for new forms and structures of economic activity, while at the same time making more effective use of the existing organs of management, above all the soviets. The CPSU is displaying constant concern for and attention to the needs and requirements of the USSR's working people. The Soviet Union's daily preoccupations include consistent and purposeful struggle for peace and reliable security for the peoples, and the all-round strengthening of socialism's international positions and solidarity with the liberation movements.

The speech by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO states, embody the CPSU's consistent Leninist course, define the ways to further build a communist society, and confirm once again that concern for the people's welfare is the central task of the CPSU. The plenum focused attention on questions of improving the activity of the soviets -- the political foundation of the USSR and a powerful factor in socialist building -- and also on the school reform, which is of tremendous political significance.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes, are the CPSU's major new contribution to the development of the theory of communist building. The plenum provided a profound and genuinely Marxist-Leninist analysis of the process of improvement of developed socialism. The documents adopted by the plenum clearly set out the CPSU's position on the key problems of the USSR's development and define the current and strategic aims the CPSU and the Soviet people are working to achieve.

The fundamental propositions and conclusions contained in the CPSU Central Committee plenum materials and K.U. Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA's questions have aroused tremendous attention in the world, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG notes. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary gave a profound analysis of the questions of key significance for world peace. Answering PRAVDA's questions, he cited convincing facts to show that Washington's peace-loving rhetoric conceals not the slightest sign of willingness to back up its words with political action. The Soviet Union is ready for dialogue, for the achievement of practical agreements -- but it must be a businesslike, constructive dialogue based on the principles of equality and identical security.

Giving an account of K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, THE NEW YORK TIMES pays special attention to the sections which talk about the need for more vigorous activity by the soviets and for the further improvement of socialist democracy.

The Soviet Union, (M. Gimarin), member of the Washington peace center leadership said, is pursuing a consistent, peace-loving course and is fully resolved -- even in the present international situation which has deteriorated sharply through the fault of the Reagan administration -- to uphold the cause of peace, detente and arms limitation. The practice of banking on force and interfering in other states' internal affairs is the fulcrum of Washington's foreign policy course. The only purpose of the White House's "peace-loving" rhetoric is to put up a smokescreen to conceal the overtly militarist and aggressive U.S. designs. The provocative U.S. deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe contributes to the further fueling of tension inside and outside the continent. The U.S. missiles should be removed from European territory forthwith.

K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES writes, was further evidence of the consistency and continuity of the Soviet leadership's policy. The speech is evidence of the CPSU's paramount concern for Soviet working people's needs and requirements.

In his CPSU Central Committee speech, the Soviet leader stressed that the improvement of developed socialism must be accompanied by the widespread development of the masses' initiative and creativity and their most active involvement in the solution of key problems of social life, France's L'HUMANITE notes. K.U. Chernenko called for a constant and profound analysis of progress in implementing major socioeconomic programs, such as the Food and Energy Programs in the USSR.

The West German DPA news agency reports that the CPSU Central Committee general secretary advocated the all-round improvement of the system of national economic management, the strict implementation of existing laws, and absolute fulfillment of national economic plans. The speech paid great attention to ways of improving the living standards of the USSR population. It very sharply criticized those local and central organs of power which are not paying proper attention to the population's needs. The Soviet leader pointed out that the present-day situation demands constant and all-round efforts to safeguard the USSR's security.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Lebanon's AS-SAFIR notes, set the task of further improving inter-nation relations in the USSR. He stressed that the Soviet Union is doing and will continue to do everything it can to preserve and strengthen world peace.

In his replies, the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA reports, the Soviet leader placed the responsibility for the persistent tension in the world on the U.S. Administration, which continues to bank on military force and is trying to impose its will on other peoples. K.U. Chernenko sharply criticized the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, accusing the Reagan administration of wrecking the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, and of being reluctant to respond to the USSR's peace initiatives envisaging a ban on chemical weapons and on the use of space for militarist purposes. USSR policy remains principled and consistent, and is not subject to the influence of transient factors. The heart of the policy is persistent and consistent struggle for peace and for the peoples' security.

The Soviet leader, Japan's ASAHI states, stressed in his plenum speech that reserves for activating the masses can be found in the further improvement of socialist democracy and, above all, in the improvement of the soviets' activity. K.U. Chernenko's speech placed the accent on reducing the administrative apparatus at all levels.

Moscow believes that the world situation remains highly dangerous, and one is bound to agree with this assessment, Venezuelan parliamentary deputy (Reynaldo Chervini) said. The aggressive U.S. policy is the main cause of the deterioration in the international situation. There is only one way for mankind to ensure a peaceful future -- it is to curb the worldwide arms race, freeze nuclear arsenals, and renounce all actions that result in a deterioration of the international climate. This is the purpose of the Soviet land's foreign policy activity, which is wholly in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the world's peoples.

'SUBVERSIVE' RADIO STATIONS ALLOWED AT OLYMPICS

LD130226 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The noble principles of the international Olympic movement are fundamental principles and cannot be altered at the whim of those who are hosting the games. But the organising committee of the Los Angeles Olympics tries by its actions to annihilate this truth. What else can explain the fact that the organizing committee, according to its official reference book, has already reserved the premises for Radio "Liberty" and Radio "Free Europe" at the Olympic press centre.

Wide international public knows well the nature of "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio centres that are based in Munich. These espionage and subversive radio centres were set up at the height of the cold war on the funds of the CIA for the purpose of sowing enmity and hatred among nations, undermining international peace, cooperation and security.

Radio "Liberty" and Radio "Free Europe" are now waging day and night "psychological war" in the framework of the "crusade" proclaimed by the Washington administration against the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, against developing and non-aligned states, and against democracy and freedom. The Munich radio complex has become one of the most important bases of the CIA in Western Europe from which the CIA stages subversive actions against all countries whose social and political system does not suit the reactionary ruling circles of the United States. Thus, during the Polish events, Radio "Liberty" broadcast through its channels coded messages containing assignments for the undermining of the socialist system in Poland.

Every day activity of Radio "Liberty" -- Radio "Free Europe" runs counter to the provisions of the Olympic Charter, to the principles of the international Olympic movement, the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki, and also the international convention for the use of broadcasting in the interests of peace. Radio "Liberty" -- Radio "Free Europe" do not broadcast in the language of the country they formally represent and do not address their broadcasts to the American listeners, and this contradicts Clause 51 of the Olympic Charter. These radio centres are poisoning the ether for 1,040 hours a week, broadcasting in six languages of European socialist countries and in 15 languages of USSR peoples.

The attempts of the U.S. side to accredit the subversive radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe" signify the striving to bring the spirit of "psychological war" and ideological subversion into the world Olympic movement. The International Olympic Committee must declare in defence of the noble ideals of the Olympic movement. Truth must prevail.

IOC OFFICIAL ON POSSIBLE TERRORISM AT OLYMPICS

LD120902 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 12 Apr 84

["Are Lives of Olympians Imperiled?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 12 TASS -- Terroristic acts at the coming Olympic Games in Los Angeles are quite possible. This is the opinion of Walter Traeger (FRG), sports director of the International Olympic Committee. The newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT today carries excerpts from his interview to the magazine INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL.

Terror at the Olympics is possible, Traeger believes, since in Los Angeles anybody can come into places of accommodation of athletes or arenas where training sessions and competitions are held. In such conditions, stresses the West German sports figure, who headed in 1972 the administration of the Olympic Village in Munich, heightened danger threatens not only the lives of athletes but also the lives of sport lovers.

Walter Traeger notes that Los Angeles is the city with the world's highest criminal rate. He emphasized that the duty of the organizers of the games is to rule out a possibility of acts of violence of any sort. But the organizing committee of the summer Olympics of 1984 (LAOOC) suddenly declared, Traeger writes in surprise, that it shirks any responsibility for athletes' safety if they think of going out of the boundaries of the village or walking beyond the strictly delineated areas.

It is impossible to predict, said Traeger, who recently visited Los Angeles as the vice president of the West German Basketball Federation, when and who will have the idea of committing a terroristic act and of what proportions it will be. This will largely depend on the political situation in the host country and the efficiency of its security services.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON DELHI WPC BUREAU FORUM

PM121544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Valentin Korovikov "Commentator's Column": "Appeal of Reason"]

[Text] Delhi -- A session of the WPC Bureau has just ended work in the Indian capital of Delhi. Around 400 delegates from more than 60 countries participated. The peace-loving public's forum was devoted to the Nonaligned Movement's role in the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war and to establish a just economic system in the world.

The choice of venue for this representative meeting was not accidental. The seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries was held in Delhi a year ago. Now India is chairman of this prestigious, present day political movement. The speeches by the participants in the WPC Bureau session and the concluding documents adopted on the results of its work profoundly and convincingly show that the goals of the nonaligned states that were formulated at the Delhi summit meeting and the tasks facing the peace champions movement on the main questions of the present day coincide.

The delegates at the Delhi forum adopted a political declaration on the problems of disarmament, which notes that the U.S. deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe has entailed a further escalation of the arms race and an intensification of the danger of a nuclear conflict occurring. The WPC considers that under prevailing conditions, the struggle to end the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons and to dismantle and withdraw those already deployed is the main task for the planet's peace movement. Together with the nonaligned countries, the WPC demands an immediate ban on the use or the threat of the use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear powers, and the termination of the development, production, stockpiling, and deployment of all types of nuclear arms. Disarmament is the main task on whose successful resolution the future of mankind depends.

The session participants adopted an appeal to the nuclear powers calling on them to follow the USSR's example and pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons and to take urgent measures to end nuclear war propaganda, to avert a nuclear arms race in space, and to create nuclear-free zones throughout the world.

The arms race and the growth of international tension threaten the vital interests of the states making up the Nonaligned Movement. Substantial resources are also being diverted into military spending in the developing countries themselves. In this connection, plans for peaceful building and economic and cultural development are thwarted and the struggle against poverty and backwardness is complicated.

The Delhi meeting noted the importance and timeliness of joint efforts by the participants in the Nonaligned Movement and the fighters for peace on the planet. This undoubtedly has an important role to play in preventing war and in coordinating political cooperation between states with different social systems.

U.S. REJECTION OF HAGUE COURT RULINGS VIEWED

LD121321 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 12 Apr 84

["By the Right of the Stronger" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov.

Washington does not wish and, it seems, does not intend to reckon with elementary norms of international law as long as this law hinders the United States' attempts at arbitrariness with regard to other countries and peoples. The American Administration brushed aside the world community's opinion, declaring that for two years it will not recognize any obligatory resolutions by the International Court of Justice in The Hague if it dares discuss the policy of state terrorism pursued by the United States with regard to Central American countries, above all Nicaragua. Washington officials do not want their criminal actions against that country and the gross violation by the United States of one of the fundamental principles of inter-state relations -- the principle of free international shipping -- to become a subject of hearings at the chief judiciary body of the United Nations. This body is operating in accordance with the U.N. Charter, signed, by the way, by the United States as well.

The open cynicism of the Reagan administration, its open disregard for the world community's opinion have sparked off a storm of indignation throughout the world. Washington's behaviour was denounced even by its closest NATO allies. But this does not in the least embarrass the White House chief. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reported today that President Reagan signed another secret directive envisaging the elaboration of emergency plans for American armed interference in the Persian Gulf and use for these purposes of bases and other military facilities in the territory of countries in the region by the U.S. Armed Forces. A team of highly placed officials led by Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy was hastily dispatched by Saudi Arabia, Oman and Bahrain to prepare ground for the implementation of the directive. The team also includes high-ranking Pentagon officers. Characteristically, the White House is shamelessly justifying its interventionists plans in the Persian Gulf region by the need to ensure "freedom of shipping" in that part of the world.

Such is the imperial attitude of the United States which does what it pleases itself and does not care about the rest.

The point at issue is the same -- observance of the principle of free shipping. In the first case, however, the Reagan administration denies this right to all other states and insists on its own "right" to blow up vessels of these countries carrying civilian cargoes to Nicaragua. In the second case, it demands omplete freedom for itself, threatening other nations with armed intervention. The continuing armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is being considered as a possible pretext for that. It is indeed only a pretext, for the true cause was named in the Pentagon's directive for the coming five years. It said, in particular, about the need to conduct preparations for a dispatch of U.S. Armed Forces for the Persian Gulf, if there emerges a threat to free access to oil in the region. If the Pentagon decides that such a threat has emerged, the mechanism of armed interference targeted at the oil-fields in that part of the region will be set into motion.

State terrorism on a global scale is an apt definition to describe the Reagan administration's policy.

REAGAN SPEECH SHOWS POLICY OF 'STATE TERRORISM'

PM121521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Ostentation and Reality in the U.S. Code of State Terrorism"]

[Text] The actions of the U.S. Administration's leading trio -- the President, the secretary of state, and the secretary of defense -- are absolutely full of ultramilitarism, lightly powdered with an ostentatious "love of peace." Despite this common denominator, however, a certain division of labor exists between them: the President sets the tone in outlining U.S. foreign policy goals, the defense secretary demonstrates the need to increase arms spending (military expenditure has risen by 40 percent since 1980!), and the secretary of state invents the "moral basis" of the policy of worldwide confrontation implemented by the United States.

President Reagan's speeches display the utmost contempt for everything that exists outside the United States, disguised as "concern" for mankind's future. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL recently recalled most opportunely a statement made by Reagan 20 years before he became President in which he said that "we have civilization on our (that is, America's -- V.K.) side, the other side is ruled by the law of the jungle." And the "law of the jungle" means the absence of all laws, and therefore the laws of human society do not apply when dealing with the "other side." (The form that this takes was demonstrated in America by the brutal annihilation of the indigenous population -- the Indians.)

Speaking at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies recently, Reagan, as it were, clarified his pre-presidnetial statement when he said that the aim of his policy based on the use of military force is to "revive the spirit of capitalism" throughout the world. This means that the United States is acting not just against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries but also agianst all countries which, after their liberation from colonialist domination, have still not finally chosen their path of development or state that they want to develop along the path leading to socialism. According to Reagan, these countries are also "jungles" and, along with the socialist countries, are a target of the current U.S. Administration's bellicose plans. According to statements by Reagan and his main advisers, these countries should also be subjected to the policy of military tyranny, in other words, to terrorism elevated to the rank of state policy. Naturally, U.S. statesmen like to present themselves as opponents of terrorism. In fact, it turns out that what they actually mean by terrorism is not so much individual terror, the kind that the CIA engages in so intensively, by the way, as much as the national liberation movements and anyone at all who challenges the dominance of the transcontinental monopolies.

This is confirmed by both the history and the daily practice of U.S. foreign policy. For example, let us take instances from the history of U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean. According to figures in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, U.S. Armed Forcces have invaded the countries of Central America and the Caribbean more than 60 times in nearly 150 years. And no matter how U.S. propagandists seek to explain it, the recent invasion of tiny Grenada by U.S. troops is a continuation of the past which began long before the appearance on the world map of the Soviet Union or socialist Cuba, which Washington accuses of all the mortal sins it itself has committed, as even the U.S. press acknowledges. With good reason that same journal came to the conclusion that the "United States has another enemy apart from Marxist insurgents. This second enemy is the history of America's own actions in this region." That hit the nail on the head, so to speak.

Another example of U.S. state terrorism is provided by America's armed aggression against Vietnam. This included the mass annihilation of civilians, the poisoning of nature by chemicals prohibited by international agreements, and acts of provocation unworthy of a great power, such as the Tonkin adventure. And what about Lebanon? Is this not the most glaring demonstration of terrorism as state policy? There, too, completely innocent civilians have been exterminated and material assets destroyed without any declaration of war or observance of the elementary rules of warfare. The "weightiest proof" of the superiority of U.S. "civilization" was provided by the heavy shells fired from the cruiser New Jersey! And how about the support for the aggression against Angola by racist South Africa (clearly also included in the concept of "U.S. civilization")? Did this unprecedented banditry provoke even a protest from the U.S. Administration?

Reagan's speech at Georgetown University and Secretary of State Shultz' speech at a session of the so-called "Trilateral Commission" in Washington promise a repetition of what has already taken place and an expansion of what is now being done by terrorist methods elevated to the rank of state policy. Shultz did not even balk at listing the possible victims of this policy: Iran, Syria, Libya, and North Korea. Judging by the text of his speech, Shultz omitted many countries against which, he says, the United States intends to "use force" to deliver "preemptive strikes" against "potential terrorists." It is true that the Secretary of State developed the idea of the need for a "cautious assertion of power" to achieve a "limited goal" since, he explained, "there will always be occasions which do not require of us total national involvement on the same scale as in World War II."

This is the essence of many military measures undertaken by the United States in various parts of the world. Thus while transferring the marines from Lebanon to the squadron of U.S. ships cruising off Lebanese shores and recalling some of those ships, Reagan "hinted" ominously that they -- both the ships and the marines -- could return in an emergency. A U.S. naval unit has been transferred to the Persian Gulf. Centcom's activity has been stepped up. Honduras is gradually being turned into a bridgehead ever ready to invade Nicaragua. All this shows that, in addition to direct military actions, state terrorism is also designed to intimidate those countries which pursue an independent policy and do not wish to be subjected to U.S. diktat. Whereas in the recent past Washington's ire might be aroused by an unacceptable diplomatic move by another state, nowadays purely internal measures by another country designed to strengthen its independence, for example, restrictions on the actions of foreign monopolies and progressive democratic reforms, can be grounds for U.S. intervention, judging by the official statements of the President and his secretary of state.

To sum up briefly the essence of the recent speeches in this sphere by Reagan and Shultz, they boil down to this: The United States is now officially striving to cast aside everything that hinders its armed assertion of its "leading role in the world," that is, to free itself from the operative provisions of international law and the directive decisions of the United Nations. We do as we please -- that is the "moral" that guides the present U.S. Administration.

But it is not just on foreign policy questions that U.S. ruling circles are trying to free themselves from the obligations incumbent on a member of the international community. They are even beginning to be frustrated by the legislative functions of their own Congress, which are defined, as is well known, by the U.S. Construction. Shultz had no qualms about calling Congress' constitutional rights an "intolerable luxury" preventing the administration from asking decisive steps on foreign policy questions, primarily with regard to the use of armed forces.

By their recent statements Reagan and Shultz have reaffirmed that their policy of state terrorism with regard to countries and peoples unwilling to follow U.S. diktat is universal in character. Therefore the struggle against U.S. hegemonism must also be universal, since that hegemonism threatens everyone who wants to be free and independent. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has said, "People want peace and calm, not war hysteria."

U.S. TO EXPAND SCOTTISH SPACE ESPIONAGE BASE

PM101158 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 5

[TASS report: "Space Espionage"]

[Text] London -- The United States is expanding the scale of its electronic espionage from military bases on British territory. As the British weekly TRIBUNE notes, the United States has allocated around $2.6 million for expanding its base near the Scottish city of Dundee. The MORNING STAR newspaper notes that the Edzell base has long been one of the key centers in the U.S. space espionage network.

PENTAGON INTERESTED IN SHUTTLE MISSIONS

PM101144 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Challenger's Flight"]

[Text] New York, 9 Apr -- The U.S. astronauts' attempt to retrieve the damaged Solar Max satellite and load it into the cargo bay of the space shuttle Challenger has ended in failure. The repair of this satellite, launched 4 years ago to study the sun during a period of maximum solar activity, was the main goal of the present flight. According to the flight program, one of the astronauts was scheduled to walk from the shuttle and, using a jet backpack, approach the defective satellite, stop its rotation, and then transport it to Challenger's cargo bay. But repeated attempts by the astronaut to "catch" the satellite using a special device ended in failure. Attempts to use the Challenger's robot arm for the same purpose have also been unsuccessful so far.

U.S. press and television commentaries see the failure with the Solar Max satellite as a serious blow to NASA's prestige, especially following the failure to launch the Westar-6 and Palapa-V-2 communications satellites into orbit during Challenger's previous flight. "This mission started as something hisoric and has ended in total failure," ABC television pointed out.

In addition to the repairs to Solar Max, the flight program envisaged launching into orbit, using the shuttle's robot arm, a self-contained orbital platform -- a space-based multipurpose apparatus meant to test the effect of prolonged spaceflight conditions on various materials, instruments, and biolgocial specimens. At least five experiments on the self-contained orbital platform are being conducted by the U.S. Department of Defense.

According the NASA spokesmen, the planned experiments serve only "scientific purposes." It is, however, well known that the Pentagon is making extensive use of space shuttles for its own purposes. The military department has "booked" more than one-third of all space shuttle flights until 1994 in order to replace spy satellites in orbit, launch other military-purpose projects, and also conduct tests on laser weapons components.

PURPOSES OF U.S., USSR SPACE PROGRAMS CONTRASTED

PM091057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Stanislav Kondrashov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Space Militarism"]

[Text] Our attention is once again being drawn willy-nilly to the infinity which is always above and around us -- space. Six earthmen have met there -- five Soviet cosmonauts and one Indian, the first particle of great and ancient people to have overcome the laws of the earth's attraction. An international -- friendly and peaceful -- expedition.

Space teaches us to think in a planetary way -- about the fate of the earth and of mankind, about the future. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed her thoughts thus: "The space above our heads must be as peaceful as the earth and the oceans around us. It must conceal no terrors for any country." Space is the black abyss in which the dazzlingly beautiful blue globe of the earth floats. Space must conceal no terrors. But there, too, man is the measure of all things. Whether or not the black abyss of space will be filled with terrors, depends on him.

I will try to concretize this rather abstract reasoning. The more so as the past week provides the necessary examples. In the Turkish resort city of Cesme, near Izmir, the war ministers of the NATO countries gatehred for a session of the Nuclear Planning Group. On the way to Turkey, American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger visited the Netherlands. The government there, afraid of its own people, is dragging its heels over its final consent to accept 48 American cruise missiles on Netherlands territory. No, all is not yet going smoothly with the Pershings and Tomahawks in Western Europe, but in Cesme Weinberger was, it may be said, thinking about tomorrow. He posed the next question for his colleagues -- that of the militarization of space. The conference participants, the Western press points out, expressed skepticism and concern. Alas, such forms of protest will not stop Washington.

There in Washington, in just the last few days, President Reagan has once again reaffirmed his intention to commence the militarization of space in practice. According to a recent law adopted by the U.S. Congress, the President has no right to spend money on creating antisatellite weapons until he has reported on his policy in this sphere. So the President reported -- in documents sent to Capitol Hill on 31 March. The Congress demanded that a "conscientious and sincere" attempt be made to conclude a treaty with the Soviet Union on banning the deployment of antisatellite weapons systems in space. In his 3-page letter the President expressed around 10 times his readiness to "study the possibilities of arms control in space." At the same time the President rejected talks with the Soviet Union. That is formulated in black and white as follows: "Until we have decided whether a solution to these problems really exists, I do not consider it constructive to enter into official international talks."

Surely that is precisely why people hold talks -- in order to seek the solution to problems. Ronald Reagan is putting the cart before the horse so as to remain at a standstill. Or rather, to move in the opposite direction.

The world is the witness, so to speak, of how persistently and seriously the Soviet Union has sought and continues to seek renunciation by the nuclear powers of efforts to militarize space.

Last fall, at the UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Union proposed that a treaty be concluded on banning the use of force in outer space or from space against earth. It was proposed to totally ban the testing and deployment of any weapons in space, and also to renounce the creation of new antisatellite systems and to destroy those which already exist. The Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to place antisatellite weapons of any kind in outer space. We proposed separate talks to the United State on antisatellite systems.

The standards of conduct which, in the Soviet Union's opinion, should be observed by the nuclear powers, propose, in particular, that the nuclear arms race should not be transferred to new spheres, such as space. "The United States could also make a considerable contribution to strengthening peace by reaching agreement on renouncing the militarization of space," K.U. Chernenko stated. "As is known, the USSR has been proposing this for along time."

What is Washington's response? Refusal... Refusal... Refusal... Refusal to do anything which hinders the transfer of the arms race to new orbits -- really cosmic orbits.

The creation of antisatellite weapons means at least trying to deprive the other side of the necessary means of observation, its space eyes and ears, and thereby to increase its vulnerability to a possible enemy nuclear missile attack. This undermines the principle of equality and identical security. But, as is known, American plans for the militarization of space go much further. Approximately a year ago President Reagan set the task of creating a space ABM defense system, and the first steps in this direction have already been taken. A space shield (laser or otherwise) against an enemy's missiles would make it possible to bring down your own nuclear sword on that enemy with impunity. Such a defense is fraught with the danger of attack, or war, because it radically disrupts the fundamental principle of equality and identical security and gives a dangerous, tempting superiority -- which is what the United States, under the present administration is striving for with all its might.

Next year the Pentagon is appropriating $2 billion for the initial efforts to implement the space ABM defense plan. The first two out of tens of hundreds of billions of dollars. The military exploitation of space is more costly than its peaceful exploitation and offers not benefits, but disaster. Space rounds in the arms race promise to be the most costly and destructive. Now that America is being dragged into the era of space recklessness and adventurism, sensible and concerned voices can be heard there calling for a halt before it is too late. Scientists are objecting, pointing to the excessive costs and also the scientific and technical groundlessness of "star wars" plans. Many congressmen and reputable newspapers object. THE NEW YORK TIMES derides the "space defense mirages," and writes in an editorial: "If you look as far into the future as possible, you reach the conclusion that the most effective defense is an agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting the qualitative and quantitative level of nuclear forces."

Not a new conclusion, but old wisdom is valuable by virtue of having been tested by experience. And if you glance not into the future, but into the past, you will find as much evidence as you could wish for that American attempts to win the arms race once and for all have invariably failed. Alas, that is small comfort. If only because by no means all American presidents have learned the elementary lessons of common sense and reason from the aforementoned failures.

And now, on the frontiers of space, the present U.S. President is once again gambling, first, on the deceptive superiority of American technology, rather than on the statesmanlike wisdom of learning lessons from history, and, second, on a strategy for ensuring security for his country which is detrimental to other countries' security. This, too, indicates a lack of statesmanlike wisdom, which can never be replaced by a surplus of aggressive anti-Sovietism.

It is not hard to predict the outcome. It will be the stepping up of the arms race -- now they want to make it as infinite as the very concept of space. And it will be the lessening of the United States' own security, which, of course, raises the question of the American leaders' responsibility to the American people. If only the disasters inherent in the policy of space militarism were convinced to that "alone." Apart from all else, and above all else, such a policy results in an increased threat of nuclear war.

AMBASSADOR HARTMAN VISITS KIEV, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU120955 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] On 9 April, Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, who was in Kiev, was received at his request by Lyashko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman.

In a conversation, Comrade Lyashko called the ambassador's attention to the replies given by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to PRAVDA, replies that assessed on principle the present situation in the world and the state of Soviet-American relations. The importance was emphasized of measures proposed by the Soviet Union to improve relations between the USSR and the United States, as well as the international situation as a whole.

Participating in the conversation were Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator, and Martynenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs.

On 9 April, the U.S. ambassador was received by Martynenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs.

A dinner was given on the occasion of the ambassador's visit.

PRC CLAIM OF USSR BORDER 'UNFAIRNESS' SCORED

LD061712 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 6 (TANJUG) -- The latest issue of the Moscow weekly NOVOYE VREMYA actualizes official Moscow's old accusation that "China has territorial claims in relation to the Soviet Union". The weekly claims that "the fabrication of a thesis on historical unfairness of Chinese borders" continues in Beijing and that "China's official state representatives are taking part in this campaign."

As a principal proof of its accusation NOVOYE VREMYA cites Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's statement to NEW YORK TIMES given during his visit to the United States last January in which he "remarked on unfairness of Russian-Chinese agreements which determined the border between the two countries".

The Soviet weekly finds confirmation for the thesis on alleged "Chinese territorial claims' in articles and studies in which it is set forth that Czarist Russia "over five decades in the 19th century seized from China 1.5 million square kilometers of territory in the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia."

NOVOYE VREMYA points out that "all secret agreements by which Czarism and its imperialist allies subjugated China have been annulled". At the same time the weekly specifies that "the Soviet Government has never doubted the validity of provisions and agreements which determined the Soviet-Chinese border."

CHINA'S 'BLIND EYE' TO JAPAN MILITARY PLANS HIT

PM121400 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 14 Apr 84 pp 26-27

[V. Grishin article: "Nakasone's Beijing Visit"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's official visit to Beijing from March 2 to 26 was the third visit to China at this level in the past five years. Particular importance was attached to it not only in Beijing and Tokyo; it has been viewed throughout the world as an event the significance of which exceeds the bounds of Sino-Japanese relations.

During the four-day visit international problems and the relations between the two countries were discussed. It was noted in the course of the talks Nakasone and Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe had with the Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other leaders that their veiws on a number of international issues were identical or very similar.

While virtually ignoring the fact that the imperialist U.S.A. and its allies are forcing the pace of military preparations in the Far East and blaming the U.S.S.R. for supposedly "threatening Chinese security" (according to the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the Chinese premier even declared that China "shares Japan's concern over the growth in the numbers of Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia"). Beijing had no criticism of the openly militaristic policy of Nakasone's government or of the obvious effort by Washington in concert with Tokyo and Seoul, to upset the military strategic balance in the region, to force in effect a "triple alliance" to confront the U.S.S.R., other socialist countries and the national liberation movements, and to ensure U.S. military supremacy throughout the Asian-Pacific region.

The two countries' representatives showed no interest in the U.S.S.R.'s timely proposals to discuss on a practical plane the question of building confidence in the Far East and to bring about a lessening of tension there. Instead, as a Japanese spokesman said, Japan's foreign minister proposed a regular exchange of information between the two countries about the "U.S.S.R.'s military strength in the Far East." The Chinese premier agreed to this.

As for Tokyo's military plans, Zhao Ziyang said that Beijing "does not at present consider that the Nakasone government is pursuing a policy of militarism." Thus it would appear that the Chinese leaders seem to be turning a blind eye to the continuing mass demonstrations in Japan against the present government's U.S.-instigated policy of rapidly turning Japanese territory into a forward base in the Pentagon's nuclear strategy in Asia. This includes basing 7th Fleet ships, currently being fitted out with Tomahawk cruise missiles in Japanese ports, also ignored was the increasing danger stemming from the presence in the south of the Korean peninsula of a 40,000-strong U.S. Army contingent with nuclear missiles which threaten the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S.S.R. and all the other countries in the region.

Judging by reports from Beijing, the situation in Korea figured prominently in the talks. The Japanese prime minister tried to enlist Chinese support for the U.S.-South Korean concept of a "settlement" on the Korean peninsula. In fact, this "settlement" would mean retaining South Korea as a U.S. military springboard -- an integral part of the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean imperialist alliance.

Nakasone made it clear that Japanese big business hoped to consolidate its positions in China and ensure the best conditions for netting maximum profits. For its part, the Chinese side demonstrated their eagerness to attract Japanese capital, and gave assurances of the long-term character of the "open doors" policy. Deng voiced the hope that "not hundreds, but thousands of Japanese industrialists" would invest in China. China, wrote the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO recently, is rich in natural and manpower resources and has a huge domestic market, and Japan has the most up-to-date technology, a highly developed economy and vast financial resources.

It is in place to recall that Japan is already China's number one creditor. According to Bank of China figures, Japanese credits to China in the past five years total U.S. $3.5 billion. And during the latest visit the Japanese leaders spoke of their readiness to extend a new loan to Beijing of 470 billion yen, or more than $2 billion, over the next seven years.

Commenting on the approach of Japanese ruling circles to relations with China, the DAILY YOMIURI wrote that Prime Minister Nakasone is acting in keeping with the "concept" which was formulated by the then Foreign Minister Sonoda at the July 1981 meeting of the seven in Ottawa: "The West must be positive in its co-operation with Beijing in the field of the economic modernization of China, and should thus integrate it with the economic structure of the Western world. Japan is in the forefront of these efforts.

In assessing the organization and atmosphere of the visit and the nature of the talks, observers have noted the desire of both sides to stress the absence of unresolved problems in their relations. In particular, the Chinese side spoke of its readiness to leave the dispute with Japan over ownership of the Senkaku Islands to "future generations," clearly so as not to create or emphasize the obstacles to development of relations between them.

JAPANESE DIETMEN VISIT USSR PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

PM101121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Japan"]

[Text] Japanese Parliament Deputies B. Sato and K. Kadoya arrived in Moscow 8 April as guests of a USSR Parliamentary Group committee. On 9 April they had a talk with a USSR Parliamentary Group committee. The importance of expanding interparliamentary contacts between the two countries to develop good-neighborly Soviet-Japanese relations was noted.

S. KOREAN STUDENTS ASK REMOVAL OF POLICE 'SPIES'

SK120055 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The campus of South Korean universities has again become a stage for bitter confrontation between students and policemen.

According to TOKYO SHIMBUN, about 3,000 Seoul National University students staged a demonstration on campus. They called for government authorities [chonggwon tangguk] to remove the police spies who conduct surveillance over students and professors in campuses.

Demonstrations were also staged at Yonsei and Songgyungwan Universities. They threw stones at the police task force mobilized to dissipate the demonstrators.

DRA FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER MEETS UN'S CORDOVEZ

LD130342 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Kabul April 12 TASS -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost met today with Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the U.N. secretary general. During the meeting held in a friendly atmosphere they continued to exchange views on searching for ways to achieve a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports.

SOVIET MEDICS PARTICIPATE IN DRA HEALTH EFFORT

PM101040 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel N. Smetani dispatch: "Mercy Missions"]

[Text] It is well known that Afghanistan's health services started to develop only after the revolution. But the "undeclared war" waged by imperialism and the Afghan counterrevolution has slowed down the progress of incipient transformation in the country: the dushmans have destroyed one-half of all medical institutions. And there were not too many of them in Afghanistan in any case.

So Soviet medical workers have ordered the fraternal hand of assistance to the Afghan people. Their work, especially in the countryside and the villages, is attended by risks and demands courage in addition to professional skills. Women medical workers take part in this work too.

In many villages you can hear good things about "Doctor Lila" -- Dr L. Stepanova, who was awarded the "For Combat Merit" medal for her courage. After Liliya Antonovna left for home, her place was taken by Vikoriya Vadimovna Kukarina, who has already managed to accomplish much for the Afghan people's health. Quite recently she, therapist Dr L. Antashchak, and nurses Ye. Chubarova and V. Yershkova started work in yet another location. A medical consultation center, staffed by our specialists, opened in Kabul's Central Women's Club at the initiative of Soviet women doctors.

HUN SEN HAILS PRK-USSR TIES, 'GROWING' PRESTIGE

PM121146 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Peace and Security for Asia"]

[Text] We are deeply satisfied with the advances in fruitful cooperation between the USSR and PRK and are fully resolved to carry on strengthening Soviet-Kampuchean friendship for the benefit of the two countries' peoples and for the sake of peace and social progress, Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the PRK, said in conversation with a TASS correspondent. He was in Moscow on a brief working visit.

The PRK's international prestige is growing, largely thanks to the comprehensive support of the USSR, Vietnam, the other fraternal countries of the socialist community, and the entire progressive public. This was confirmed anew by the visits I have just made to 7 African countries -- The Seychelles, the Republic of Cape Verde, Ghana, Benin, Angola, Zambia, and Guinea-Bissau. During the visits protocols were signed establishing diplomatic relations between the PRK and Benin, the Cape Verde Islands, and Guinea-Bissau. Thus the plans of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism to isolate the PRK and set up an economic blockade against it are disintegrating.

We consistently advocate the strengthening of peace and security in the world and the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, the minister said. We state once again that in order to establish a lasting peace in the region it is necessary to find an all-embracing solution based on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Southeast Asia and the cessation of interference by imperialism and reaction in the region's affairs. The elimination of the Pol Pot supporters as a political and military force as well as an end to the use of Thai territory as a bridgehead for attacking the PRK -- this is the key to the solution of the problem of peace in the region as a whole and in Kampuchea in particular.

The Pol Pot clique is now Beijing's chief instrument in the struggle against the Indochinese countries and in its efforts to provoke a conflict between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN states, Hun Sen noted. The elimination of the Pol Pot gangs is an essential prerequisite of stability on the Kampuchean-Thai border, where the situation has deteriorated considerably of late. The solution of this problem depends entirely on China and the United States and on the positon of Thailand,on whose territory the Pol Pot gangs and other reactionary Khmer groupings have established themselves.

Beijing and Washington are seeking to bring back to power the Pol Pot supporters, who are guilty of killing 3 million Kampucheans. The Kampuchean people believe that the leaders of the genocidal regime should be brought to international justice. At the same time, the people's power reaffirms its humane attitude toward the people who by a quirk of fate ended up in the Pol Pot camp but have now acknowledged the wrong they have done to the people and have decided to switch to the side of the revolution.

Recently imperialist propaganda launched a vocal campaign against the PRK and the other Indochinese countries. The puppets of imperialism and hegemonism expatiate about "military victories" and keep talking about "liberated regions on Kampcuhean territory." I can categorically state that the Pol Pot supporters do not control a single inch of PRK territory.

The Kampuchean people and their revolutionary army are vigilantly guarding the revolutionary gains and are reliably defending the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Kampuchean minister stressed.

PRK FOREIGN MINISTRY SCORES PRC ATTACKS ON SRV

LD121934 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh April 12 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of Kampuchea has condemned Chinese armed provocations on the frontier with Vietnam.

Despite protests from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the world public, the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry says in its statement, the Chinese authorities continue crudely violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. An especially serious act was committed on April 6 when Chinese soldiers attacked and tried to capture a piece of Vietnamese territory in Langson Province.

Is quite clear that the hostile acts committed by China against the SRV were meant to support Pol Pot's followers and other Khmer reactionaries who have entrenched themselves in Thailand and who are repulsed by the Armed Forces of Kampuchea and Vietnamese volunteers. The provocations were staged at a time when the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is on the brink of disintegration and when the public in Southeast Asia and throughout the world regards removal of Pol Pot's forces as a pre-condition necessary for restoring peace and stability in the region.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea demands an immediate end to encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. These actions by Beijing cut across the present tendency toward dialogue in Southeast Asia. No machinations can arrest the advance of the Kampuchean revolution. The people of the PRK will continue to stand guard over their gains, the Foreign Ministry of the PRK says in its statement.

Phnom Penh April 12 TASS -- As is reported by the Kampuchean news agency SPK, the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, supported by Vietnamese volunteers, beat back Pol Pot's troops who tried, under cover of fire from Thai artillery, to thrust into the territory of the PRK in Battambang Province. About 600 bandits were put out of action and great amounts of arms and ammunition seized there during the last ten days.

SRV UN DELEGATE DENIES INTRUSION INTO THAILAND

LD121939 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 12 TASS -- Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam permanent representative of Vietnam at the United Nations Hoang Bich Son turned down the assertions of the Thai authorities on penetration of Vietnamese servicemen, now in Kampuchea as part of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, into the territory of Thailand. At a press conference held here on Wednesday he emphasized that these fabrications which were picked up by propaganda services of the United States and other Western countries have the aim to justify the use of Thailand's territory by Pol Pot gangs with the permission of the Bangkok authorities for sallies against the people of Kampuchea.

Behind these unseemly manoeuvres one sees the striving to frustrate the dialogue between the states of Indochina and the neighbouring ASEAN member countries, said the Vietnamese representative.

THAI PREMIER ARRIVES IN U.S. FOR TALKS

LD130752 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 13 TASS -- Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, arrived on a visit in the United States Thursday where he is to hold talks with President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

According to a high-ranking spokesman for the State Department, the upcoming talks will concentrate on military aspects of U.S.-Thai relations, including on the supply of a squadron of advanced U.S. "F-16" fighter-bombers worth a total of almost half a billion dollars to Bangkok.

Statements by representatives of the U.S. Administration leave no doubt concerning the United States' intention to make use of the Thai prime minister's visit to coordinate the subversive activities against the people and the Government of Kampuchea.

Observers believe that the visit by the head of the Thai Government should be viewed in the context of unceasing attempts by the Washington administration to draw the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Thailand being one of its member states, into U.S. militaristic preparations in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region.

LAOS 'EMPHATICALLY' CONDEMNS U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD121436 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane April 12 TASS -- The Supreme People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos emphatically condemns the actions of American imperialism aggravating the international situation, says a statement circulated here by the supreme organ of state authority in Laos.

The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the statement says, is at variance with the vital interests of the peoples of the world and represents a dangerous step forward in the arms race. Parliamentaries in all countries have an important part to play in the struggle for peace and security and against the threat of nuclear war. We should develop peaceful coexistence and detente and strengthen mutual confidence and cooperation between states and peoples.

Deputies of the Supreme People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos are seriously concerned by the militarisation of Asia and the Pacific region. The presence of American troops and establishment of U.S. military bases in the region jeopardise peace and international security. Deployment of American medium-range missiles in Asia will make the Asian Continent a potential zone of nuclear war. The revival of militarism in Asia seriously undermines stability in the region. It is necessary by joint efforts to raise a dependable barrier in the way of the warmongers, the Supreme People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos says in its statement.

NEW TIMES ASSESSES POLISH PARTY CONFERENCE

PM121508 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 14, Apr 84 pp 14-15

[Vladimir Chernyshov article: "Rallying the Forces of Socialist Poland"]

[Text] A national conference of the Polish United Workers' Party was held on March 16-18, in Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science. Convened in conformity with the rules of the party adopted by its ninth congress, the conference reviewed the party's activity over the past period and outlined the objectives to be worked for in the process of preparations for its tenth congress.

The conference evoked keen nationwide interest. It was looked forward to and thoroughly prepared by the more than two million members of the PUWP and millions of Poles who associate the further strengthening and development of the independent and sovereign Polish People's Republic with the socialist system.

The external and internal anti-socialist forces and their orchestrators, the U.S. and NATO co-ordinating centres which are intensifying their machinations against Poland and other socialist countries, also prepared for the conference in their own way.

During the preceding elections of party bodies and the preparations for the conference, Western radio "voices" redoubled their efforts to give ideological backing to the counterrevolutionary elements that had suffered defeat in their open confrontation with People's Poland and to discredit, as TRYBUNA LUDU observed, all four decades of people's government, to distort the basic principles of socialism, and to challenge the leading role of the PUWP in the building of socialism. And understandably, considering that it is the PUWP that, notwithstanding all the difficulties the party and the country as a whole have had to face in these years of crisis, brings together the most active, militant, politically mature core of the Polish working class, intellectuals and all other sections of the working people.

The interest evinced in the PUWP National Conference was explained by the urgency of the problems submitted for discussion by the more than 1,700 delegates. The main issue -- which in one or another way had a bearing on all the questions on the agenda -- was the question of strengthening the leading role of the party. It occupied the central place in the speeches of many of the 693 delegates who addressed the conference. Here are some of the opinions expressed: "The class character of the party must be preserved;" "The party derives its strength from the activity of the working class and from the Marxist-Leninist ideology, and hence its main duty is to regain the trust of the working class and deepen the principles of democratic centralism;" and "The party's membership grows wherever it is active." Some speakers suggested that the leading role of the PUWP be written into legislation relating to various aspects of the life of Polish society now being drafted (in addition to the existing provisions on this score in the country's constitution).

As was pointed out at a meeting with journalists from other socialist countries at the Central Committee of the PUWP, the conference was called upon to show how the ranks of the party and its ties with the working class were being strengthened and how its influence in society in general was growing. The progress made in this respect was discussed from the conference rostrum by delegates from different parts of the country. For instance, a delegate of the Legnica organization of the PUWP stressed that since the ninth congress, the party's ranks had been strengthened and their unity cemented.

Katowice miners, it was noted, are convinced that the party's ties with the working class have been strengthened thanks to the constant contacts between the party leadership and the working people, by their practice of consultations before important decisions are taken. The speakers also pointed to the influx of new members into the party in the recent period. Whereas immediately after the ninth congress the membership grew on the average by 200 monthly, in February this year the figure rose to 2,500. An eloquent comment on Western allegations as regards the position of the PUWP in Polish society!

At the same time, the discussion at the conference and the documents it adopted show that the party is not content with what has been accomplished, and considers the drawing of the right conclusions from a sober appraisal of the situation and the existing difficulties to be a guarantee of further progress in the restoration of the prestige of the PUWP and its role in society.

PUWP First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, who reported to the conference on behalf of the Party's Political Bureau, said that the party had not restored its strength and regained public confidence sufficiently to effect a radical change in the situation. This shows once again how high is the cost of departing from Leninist principles, of the weakening of ties with the working class. The leading role of the party, he stressed, must be reaffirmed by painstaking, day-to-day effort by the party in all parts of the country, in every locality.

The deliberations of the conference, which were given wide coverage in the press, underscored that the building of unity with the masses is a multiform process extending to all areas of organizational, ideological, politico-educational, and economic activity. There must be severe criticism of all instances of ideological immaturity, in consistencies, bureaucracy, parochialism, the consumer mentality. Emphasizing the need to intensify ideological work, especially in view of the major shortcomings encountered earlier in this highly important sphere of party work, the delegates went on record that many members of the party still lack sufficient ideological grounding, that some of them are guided more by intuition than by profound understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory.

During the elections to party bodies, serious concern was expressed as regards work among the youth. This concern is justified, considering that at the time of the rampant counterrevolution and anarchy the young generation, lacking experience and hence inclined at times to thoughtless impulsive actions, became one of the main targets of intense ideological indoctrination by Western propaganda, by counterrevolutionary associations such as KSS-KOR, the Confederation for an Independent Poland and the Independent Student Union, and by the reactionary clergy. Now too, hostile ideas are being circulated among the youth, and school and university programmes still fail to counter this effectively.

As was particularly underscored in the report of the Political Bureau, the scientific world outlook, thorough political knowledge, the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism are an instrument for winning the minds and hearts of people. The party's efforts to reach the youth and to evoke in them a response to the lofty ideals of social justice have had some effect. The 12th Plenum of the PUWP Central Committee was devoted to problems of the youth. These problems are finding ever wider reflection in the work of the Sejm, the government, and youth organizations. The majority of the Polish working class are in the 20 to 30 age bracket, and up to 60 per cent of the new members of the PUWP are young workers. Nevertheless, as was noted at the conference, the efforts of the party and the government in the matter of educating the youth have not yet produced the desired results.

It is therefore the duty of the party, Jaruzelski said, to create conditions in which the open-heartedness, critical thought, enthusiasm and uncompromising attitude inherent in the youth could find an outlet in socialist creative endeavour.

An important aspect of the discussion at the conference was the party's approach to the mass media. The struggle for the radio, television and the press that took place during the most acute period of the crisis in Poland between the forces of socialism and those of the counterrevolution is still fresh in everyone's memory. And even today, there are elements that propound the false thesis of the "independence" of the press and seek to set it against the party, speakers noted. "We believe that in a socialist country the mass media should serve the ideas of the party and the party press must fight for the socialist way of life, popularize the scientific world outlook and Marxist-Leninist theory," a representative of the editorial staff of TRYBUNA LUDU said.

The conference throughly examined the place and role of the trade unions at the present stage of the development of the socialist society in Poland. The report of the Political Bureau cited figures showing how the trade union movement had grown and strengthened organizationally. Contrary to the prediction of Western "Poland experts" that without the former "Solidarity" organization the Polish trade union movement would be impotent, Poland's trade unions now have some 4.3 million members, and their membership is steadily growing. The backbone of the trade unions are the workers. All party members, it was emphasized at the conference, should join more actively in the work of the unions as a highly important element of socialist democracy.

There is no need to enumerate well-known facts showing how the counterrevolutionaries in their pre-planned anti-socialist offensive against the Polish People's Republic in the economic sphere seized upon the negative phenomena Jaruzelski mentioned in his report, such as clinging to non-intensive methods in the economy, the mistakes in economic policy, the voluntarism of the former leadership, Poland's economic dependence on the West, and its huge foreign debt, all of which have been severely censured by the party. Neither has the subsequent period been forgotten, the period when the incessant wildcat strikes and an inflationary bacchanalia of unwarranted wage and benefit increases ran riot, parallel with such destructive phenomena as slacking on the job, decline of the productivity of labour, curtailment of production and the resultant sharp drop in the national income. Poland's economic difficulties were further aggravated by the tough anti-Polish sanctions imposed by the U.S. and some other Western countries. All these factors will have a negative effect on the country's economy. "We shall have to pay for all this for a long time to come," the PUWP Central Committee report stressed. "It takes long to rebuild than to destroy." What is important is the party's approach to assessment of the present economic situation: "Economic policy is a matter of taking decisions, underlying each of which are class interests. It is also the task of the party to direct economic processes so that they should serve the interests of the working class, of the working people of town and countryside."

As can be seen from the report of the Polish Government to the conference, the programme approved by the party for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the national economy is producing results, though not as quickly as was expected. Nevertheless, the mobilization of the country's sound forces has made it possible to check the adverse tendencies and to stimulate production. In 1983, the first year of the current three-year plan, some headway was made despite the fact that economic conditions, aggravated by the anti-Polish economic policy of the U.S., were worse than the delegates of the Ninth Congress of the PUWP had anticipated.

For the first time, after four years of decline, the national income increased by 5 percent; and the drop in the living standards was checked. However, the pre-crisis production level has not yet been reached; the national income, for instance, is nearly one fifth less than in 1978, and much remains to be done to put Poland's economy on a stable upgrade course. Our programme, says the policy declaration of the party -- one of the principal documents adopted by the conference -- expresses the striving to achieve a well-organized and effective economy. Fulfillment of this programme precludes the emergence of dangerous social conflicts and weakens the enemies of socialism.

In the report of the PUWP Central Committee, the government report, and the speeches from the floor it was underscored that Poland would have been hard to put to withstand its economic trials without the support of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. Today, the main role in the economic recovery of the country is played by reorientation on strengthening ties with the Soviet Union and other countries affiliated with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Promotion of this cooperation carries the process of socialist integration to a qualitatively new level. Data was cited at the conference showing that Poland's trade with other CEMA countries increased by more than 17 percent in the past three years and Soviet-Polish trade this year will run to 10.7 billion rubles, or 10 percent more than last year.

The Polish People's Republic is preoccupied not only with its own internal affairs. In view, the complex international situation, the membership of the PUWP and millions of Poles not affiliated with the party are concerned about the dangerous consequences of the imperialist policy of confrontation. The conference adopted an appeal for peace declaring the full support of peace pursued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and condemning the aggressive actions of imperialist quarters aimed at changing the existing balance of strength, gaining superiority over the socialist countries, and retarding the progressive processes in the world. The conference, the appeal says, "regards the struggle for peace, for strengthening our defense alliances and the international position of Poland a top-priority foreign policy task." Hence, the satisfaction and approval with which the recent Soviet initiatives directed at removing the threat of nuclear war, and especially Konstantin Chernenko's proposal concerning the relations between powers possessing nuclear weapons, were received in Poland, as was stressed in the Central Committee's report.

In an address to the Communist and Workers' Parties, the conference assured all friends and comrades-in-arms in other countries of the readiness of the PUWP to do everything possible to check the dangerous trend of world developments and safeguard peace.

The complex struggle for economic stabilization and progress along the high road of building socialism is by no means over. In that struggle, the PUWP has demonstrated its determination to rally all sections of society in close unity around the programme of the party projected at ensuring the triumph of socialism in Poland.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW WITH U.S. PAPER CITED

LD112149 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 11 Apr 84

["Jaruzelski interviewed by CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR" -- PAP headline]

[Text] PAP, 5 New York, 11 April -- Answering questions put by Mr Eric Bourne, correspondent of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Prime Minister of the Government of the Polish People's Republic and Gen of Army Wojciech Jaruzelski said:

The use of economic weapons by the Government of the United States against Poland in no way means sanctions, but unilateral restrictions inconsistent with the international law. Just recently, an extensive publication came out entitled "The Policy of the United States of America With Regard to Poland in the Light of Facts and Documents, 1980-1983." It is a sort of unofficial white book of "biggest sins" committed by the United States by its instrumental treatment of Poland, by breaking interstate agreements has inflicted and inflicts considerable harm to our country's economy and thus, to the Polish people as well. This has been clearly pointed out in the Polish Government's note of October 3, 1983.

This notwithstanding, we are able to see real -- not pretended -- positive facts. We feel traditional, friendly sentiments to the great American people. We are for normalization of relations. But the notion of normalization must find support in concrete moves, otherwise it would be just an empty phrase.

No foreign government has the right to interfere in our internal affairs. Putting forth of conditions, conditioning of economic and political contacts on these or other internal solutions in Poland is pointless. We firmly denounced such an interference in the past and we shall do so with the equal firmness in future. I am really surprised that it takes so long in Washington to realize total ineffectiveness of the policy of boycott and restrictions against Poland. It is also worth stressing that time does not play in favour of the United States.

Referring to the question of restoring diplomatic representations to ambassadorial level, General Jaruzelski stated: We would gladly let ourselves be convinced about the change of the U.S. Government's intentions with regard to Poland, if meaningful and measurable facts be created. Then, there will be no obstacles impeding the taking of also this step on the road towards the normalization of mutual relations.

Highlighting the international situation, General Jaruzelski said: Deterioration of international situation raises our obvious concern. The interests of Poland's national existence are inseparably linked with the peaceful territorial and political order shaped in Europe in effect of World War 2. Thus, they are linked with the lasting nature of the military equilibrium, which for almost four decades has secured peace on the European Continent and which ten years ago made it possible to sign the CSCE Final Act. This balance has been undermined in effect of the known missile decisions of the United States. The situation is additionally aggravated and confidence undermined by the publicly voiced anti-communist crusade and confrontational doctrine. Wish not to comment it here. [sentence as received] I think that numerous literal quotations could as well make do for a best comment.

The East-West relations are in a deadlock, despite persistent and filled with good-will efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. I think, however, and our government expressed this on many occasions that there are still possibilities to break this deadlock and to move away from the standstill. But there is one condition on the meeting of which all progress depends. This is the principle of equal security of the parties concerned, preservation of balance in the military sphere, departure from the policy of destabilization and confrontation. To this respect, Poland remains ready for constructive cooperation, in accordance with the time-honoured tradition our active participation in solving international issues. Our desire is to continue and develop commonly recognized role of Poland as a counting, credible partner.

We are aware that the difficulties presently suffered may sometimes raise doubts as to the role played by our country. This is a very short-sighted approach. Given our potentials and prospects, we shall certainly overcome our present difficulties, regaining our due places both in the European policy and in the international division of labour. Poland is not a "transitional" creature. Poland is immortal. Transitional are only the present difficulties.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT CONCLUDES MISSILE DEBATE

LD130434 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Rome, April 12 TASS -- A debate on the question of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Comiso ended today in the Italian Parliament. The government, which has a majority in both chambers of the country's supreme legislative agency, managed to get through the senate a resolution endorsing the dangerous plans of the American and NATO military in relation to Italy. The "yes" votes were cast by the senators from the five parties of the ruling coalition and the neo-Fascist Italian social movement-national right-wing forces party. The "no" votes came from the representatives of the Italian Communist Party and the independent left-wingers.

During the debate, the opposition criticized the government's position in the issue of nuclear missile weapons. Communist Senator Paolo Bufalini said: "The government is trying to deceive public opinion and play down the consequences of another round of the monstrous nuclear arms race."

He also pointed out the need to hold a nationwide consultative referendum on the installment of the new American missiles in the country, stressing that the government should heed the voice of the people when determining the future of the whole country. According to numerous public opinion polls, more than 80 percent of the Italians oppose the opening of new nuclear bases in the country.

Senator Ranero la Valle (left-wing independent) emphasized that all responsibility for the consequences of the deployment of the new nuclear missiles in Sicily rests with the government and the parties of the ruling majority, which refuse to take into account the opinion of the Italian people on the issue.

BELGIUM AGREES TO DEPLOY U.S. MISSILES

LD121546 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 12 TASS -- Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens confirmed today that his country will allow the United States to deploy medium-range missiles in its territory next year.

UPI news agency reported that he made this known during a meeting with his Japanese counterpart, Yasuhiro Nakasone, in Tokyo today. Martens told Nakasone, UPI said, that Belgium is preparing for the installation of the missiles in its territory as part of its "security commitments."

It would be interesting to know whose security the Belgian prime minister is concerned about. One thing is certain: It is not the security of the people of his own country.

Toeing Washington's line and supporting its overt policy for nuclear confrontation in Europe, the Belgian Government in effect is making the Belgians into Washington's nuclear hostages. The fulfilment of the Pentagon's plans to site nuclear weapons in Europe is increasing the risk of outbreak of war in the European Continent and, consequently, the probability of retaliation, including for Belgium.

The best defense for Europe, especially such a small country as Belgium, is unswervingly to follow the path of limiting and reducing all kinds of armaments, primarily nuclear weapons.

This is realized by the vast majority of the population in Belgium. According to press reports, some 80 percent of the Belgians are opposed to NATO's plans to station American medium-range nuclear missiles in their homeland.

Martens's statements, however, indicate that Belgium's ruling circles are unwilling to reckon with this.

U.S. DEPLOYS MORE PERSHING MISSILES IN FRG

LD130229 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Bonn, April 12 TASS -- The American military has begun deploying at a military base near the town of Heilbronn, Baden-Wuerttemberg, a third battery of Pershing 2 missiles in West German territory. The first two batteries of such missiles are, as is known, located at an American military base outside the town of Mutlangen.

The started deployment of the American missiles in the locality of Heilbronn was disclosed today in a report by the district organization of the Social Democratic Party in Heilbronn and the Social-Democratic faction in the town's municipality. They said that American military transport helicopters are unloading Pershing 2 components there under the protection of West German special police units, who have surrounded the base.

The actions fo the American and NATO military have aroused an angry public uproar in West Germany. Anti-war organizations in Wuerttemberg announced today that three "star marches for peace" in the land will go to the military base in Heilbronn in the course of the planned worker actions for peace and disarmement this spring.

FALIN CRITICIZES KOHL TV REMARKS ON NATO

PM121410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Falin article: "When a Lesson Is To No Avail"]

[Text] I don't know what the real reason was -- the 35th anniversary of NATO's existence or something else -- but FRG Chancellor H. Kohl found a suitable moment to expound his fundamental views on the Atlantic alliance, on West-East relations, and on the "Germans' place" in these relations. In recent years, I have rarely come across a speech containing so many insinuations about the socialist countries, so many distortions of generally known historical facts, and such nostalgia for the cold war. Indeed, it is a whole program of "ideological renewal," by which is meant an irrevocable release from captivity to the "illusions" of the detente period and a return to the primordial military-political exioms of the NATO bloc, which are painted by H. Kohl in pastel-pastoral shades.

If we are to believe the chancellor, in 1949 the imperialist countries were brought together by a love of "freedom" not shared by the Soviets. He depicts NATO virtually as an "alliance of peoples" attracted to each other by "identical ideas," "the ideals of human rights," and "free constitutional systems." The sacrifices made over the last 35 years, according to H. Kohl, have been justified. Still greater sacrifices may be necessary in the future, because the Soviet Union remains a "dangerous power with imperial ways" and Soviet "hegemonist policy" is "bolstered by the aggressive communist doctrine and ideology."

H. Kissinger described this device as "shifting responsibility for one's own actions to the opposite side." A device developed in the West in all its subtlety. Honed to perfection down the ages, so to speak. A device used daily in matters both large and small and making it possible to manipulate public opinion. But even here excesses will take their revenge.

Let us suppose the chancellor was too busy to glance at the calendar before the speech or at the U.S. Government documents defining NATO's purpose, and that he did not know what he was talking about when he made his bombastic pronouncements. This would be a typical case such as prompted Spinoza to pronounce his famous judgment: ignorance is no argument. However, by all accounts, things are more complex.

H. Kohl knows or should know that NATO was created as an instrument of U.S. policy for establishing world domination "by means below the threshold of war," and by means of war. He knows or should know that this course rejected a defensive strategy as unsuitable for "routing the forces of world communism," which was declared to be a "vitally important task for U.S. security." The chancellor knows or should know that the start of a war against the USSR was linked not with any Soviet actions, but with the acquisition by the United States of a "decisive advantage," which meant (according to the "Dropshot" plan, for example) an advantage of 10:1 in nuclear weapons and the preservation of the USSR's "lag" behind the United States in conventional weapons. Note -- lag, not the advantage which they were proclaiming from the rooftoops at the time. He knows or should know that the whole prehistory and history of NATO was reflected in the concepts of nuclear aggression prepared by Washington, starting with the "experimental pincher" plan, which condemned to death several tens of millions of people. In the sixties, the number of proposed victims ran into hundreds of millions, and in the seventies it ran into billions.

There it is, the Atlantic "idyll," not in H. Kohl's version on German television Channel 2, but in the lapidary, "businesslike" language of the Pentagon. Did the Bonn government chief have a burning desire to play up to the most extremist circles, which call for war "for ideological reasons" and are preparing the psychological climate for such a war with the aid of slander? Is this how we must interpret what is not his first call for global confrontation with the USSR, for this Bonn variation on Reagan's "crusade"? You only have to listen. "The idea and concept of NATO," H. Kohl declared 5 March this year, "has always been that America's defense will also be ensured in Europe, within European borders, and that the threat from aggressive communist ideologies is global in nature. It is not just limited to Europe."

John F. Dulles would have embraced the chancellor if he had been alive. "Brinkmanship" in its best form. The same imprecations against "immoral" neutralism. According to H. Kohl, "neutralism means abandoning one's international duty." This applies to everybody without exception, and "a people like the Germans cannot permit themselves such a stance," for they "are a kind of seismograph providing warning of earthquakes."

This is true. Twice this century they have not only provided warning, but caused world catastrophe. And everybody would like to think that the Germans have learned from their own mistakes. H. Kohl is of this opinion, albeit with a very significant rider -- having gotten out of one war, the West Germans have "finally chosen the right side" in anticipation of the next one. This is called "learning a lesson from history."

Recently THE WALL STREET JOURNAL carried an article whose author alleged: The West is faced with an alternative -- either detente or NATO.

This theme -- expressed differently but essentially the same -- runs through Chancellor H. Kohl's speech. "The Atlantic alliance is in urgent need of new impetus," he stated. And he decided to add fuel to the flames.

IZVESTIYA ON NORDIC CLAIMS OF USSR SUB INCURSIONS

PM120953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[E. Kovalev article under the rubric Pertinent Notes": "Much Ado About Nothing"]

[Text] The active search for "unidentified foreign submarines" which has been conducted in Swedish territorial waters for the past few weeks has not produced any results. This was stated by General Ljung, commander in chief of Sweden's Armed Forces, in an interview with the Swedish news agency TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA.

This statement puts an end to the unbridled and malicious anti-Soviet propaganda campaign which certain organs of the Swedish bourgeois press have been whipping up for a long time. The enemies of good-neighborly relations between our countries have advanced the utterly false story that "Soviet submarines have been active" off the Swedish coast and engaging in "unlawful activity." "Eyewitnesses who saw unidentified submarine periscopes virtually in Stockholm harbor have been found. All these inventions have been exploited by right-wingers to fuel anti-Soviet sentiments; it may be thought that this was done specially to make the Swedish Government somehow take rash steps in its relations with the Soviet Union and to involve the country in the implementation of Washington's militarist plans in northern Europe.

Undoubtedly, another aim was also pursued -- to compromise as far as possible the idea popular in the Scandinavian countries of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

The whipping up of this slanderous campaign has not been limited to the confines of Sweden alone. Mysterious submarines have also appeared off the coasts of Norway and Denmark. The fuss about this "mystery" has served another prupose: it has diverted attention from the real tragic incidents linked with the loss of peaceful fishing vessels whose trawls netted U.S. or NATO monster submarines cruising off the coast of Britain and in the Sea of Japan. The latest case involved a Danish fishing vessel in the Skagerrak the other day and entailed the loss of the vessel and several fishermen. The guilty party turned out to be a submarine constructed in West German yards for the fascist Pinochet regime in Chile, which was undergoing "trials."

Completing our survey of the secret motives prompting a certain section of the Swedish press to publish unfounded anti-Soviet fabrications, it is impossible to ignore an event that is in its own way remarkable. The point is that quite recently in the United States -- probably owing to Pentagon oversight -- a major TV company featured a curious report about minisubmarines adapted for shallow water operations which are being tested by the U.S. military. Let us ask ourselves the simple question: Was it not U.S. minisubmarines which were conducting sea trials in the coastal reefs of Sweden and Norway? A fine old scandal would erupt if instead of the mythical Soviet submarines the course of investigations revealed entirely real American ones.

TALYZIN ATTENDS FINNISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM101059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] Moscow -- A.E. Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 36th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between Finland and the USSR.

The reception was attended by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of soviet and public organizations, and also a delegation of the "Finland-Soviet Union" society headed by P. Vennamo, Finnish second minister of finance, and a delegation from Helsinki municipality headed by Mayor R. Ilaskivi.

PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES MALTA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD130356 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 12 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to President Agata Barbara of the Republic of Malta, conveying sincere congratulations and good wishes to her and the friendly Maltese people on the occasion of their national holiday.

In her reply telegram, Agata Barbara expressed gratitide for the congratulations and good wishes and, on her part, extended best wishes to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet people.

The telegrams expressed the conviction that relations between the Soviet Union and Malta will continue to grow stronger and develop fruitfully to the benefit of the people of both countries and in the interests of strengthening universal peace and international cooperation.

SPANISH KING TO VISIT USSR 10-16 MAY

LD130913 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 0800 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] The king and queen of Spain will pay a visit to the Soviet Union from 10 to 16 May, This will be the first visit to Russia by a Spanish head of state.

The visit by the king and queen to the USSR has been postponed for 7 years for various reasons. The last date previously considered for the visit was some time last year, but the death of Andropov and above all the incident involving the South Korean jumbo jet, shot down with almost 300 people on board, led to a further postponement.

U.S., ISRAEL EXPANDING MILITARY COOPERATION

LD130345 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] London April 12 TASS -- The United States and Israel have "modified" and extended for five years their memorandum of understanding concluded in 1979 after the signing of the Camp David accords. THE TIMES of London writes that the agreement to extend the memorandum was reached "privately" in March this year between U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and his Israeli counterpart Moshe Arens.

The sides, the newspaper notes, decided to expand cooperation in the field of developing new types of weapons and create favourable conditions for the delivery of Israeli weapons to the U.S. Army. Besides, Israeli firms will be given equal opportunities in competition with American arms manufacturers.

THE TIMES reports, quoting Israeli sources, that, under the modified memorandum of understanding, Washington will no longer be able to veto American arms shipments to Israel.

The newspaper also stresses, referring to government sources in the United States and Israel, a successful course of bilateral talks on the overall expansion of strategic cooperation. Discussed at the talks are, specifically, the issues of the possible deployment on Israeli territory of U.S. military equipment and of holding joint American-Israeli military exercises.

'POSITIVE' CHANGES IN USSR-EGYPT RELATIONS

LD130339 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 12 Apr 84

[From "With the Listeners" program]

[Text] Listener (Yusuf 'Ali Yusuf 'Asar) from Egypt asks about the current status of Soviet-Egyptian relations. Here is our commentator Aleksandr Timoshkin to reply to this question:

Brother (Yusuf 'Ali Yusuf): It is a fact that has to be stated that relations between Egypt and the USSR today are passing through times that are not the best of times. This is particularly so if current relations are compared with the truly cordial relations that reached their highest level in the 1960's and played a special role after June 1967; i.e., after the aggression launched by Israel, which unfortunately succeeded in inflicting a military defeat on Egypt.

As the late president Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir said, the country found itself practically unarmed in the face of the enemy with the enemy embarking on the road to Cairo. But the enemy was checked and in a short time, the Egyptian Army regained its strength and began in 1968 to deal tangible blows to the Zionist forces.

The cordial cooperation between Egypt and the USSR played an important role in this regard, as was recognized by all, not only by the Arab world.

Furthermore, thanks to Soviet-Egyptian cooperation, complete branches of the Egyptian national economy were established in the sixties. This enabled the leadership of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir to introduce radical social and economic changes for the good of the people.

Friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Egypt took deep root in the hearts of millions of Egyptians -- a fact I came to realize during the 7 years I worked in Egypt as a Radio Moscow correspondent and later during my visits to the Nile Valley in the 1970's, when the As-Sadat leadership harbored hostility toward the Soviets. Yet the fire of hostility did not much affect the large segments of ordinary Egyptians who knew well the abundant fruits their country had reaped, and they themselves had reaped too, because of the comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Thus, Brother (Yusuf 'Ali Yusuf), you see that relations between our two countries in the years of the As-Sadat regime deteriorated greatly but that was not because of anything that either the Soviet Union or the Egyptian people had done. As-Sadat and his entourage, having surrendered to American imperialism and the Zionist enemy, began intentionally and defiantly to deal blows to Soviet-Egyptian relations. The negative results of this policy, which was contrary to the interests of the nation, have primarily harmed Egypt itself as well as its economy and international position.

After the departure of As-Sadat, the Egyptian leaders declared the need to reconsider the unnatural relations with the USSR. Trade revived and cultural contacts were renewed. Egypt began once more to seek the services of Soviet experts. Building continued between the two countries in a number of joint Egyptian-Soviet economic cooperation ventures.

The USSR always carried out its commitments to cooperate most fully with Egypt. In short, positive changes are taking place in the development of Soviet-Egyptian relations.

USSR-IRAQ FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

LD091733 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 9 Apr 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Twelve years have passed since the friendship and cooperation treaty was signed between the USSR and the Republic of Iraq. On this occasion the leaders of the two countries exchanged greeting cables. The Soviet leadership is certain that this treaty has become an important stage in the path of the development of bilateral relations and a healthy basis for strengthening fruitful friendship and cooperation of mutual benefit between the two countries. I would like to point out here that the ordinary session of the Soviet-Iraq mixed governmental committee for economic cooperation, which was held last month, adopted many important decisions; if implemented, cooperation between the two countries will be greatly extended in various spheres of peaceful construction.

A cable from the Iraqi leader, Saddam Husayn, to the Soviet leadership stressed Iraq's sincere desire to strengthen relations between the two countries in the interest of the two peoples. Saddam Husayn also expressed satisfaction that Soviet-Iraq relations, built on the basis of the principle of mutual respect, will develop further for the sake of strengthening peace, justice and securing the necessary conditions for establishing mutually equal cooperation among all peoples.

It is necessary to point out that the mutually equal and multifaceted Soviet-Iraqi cooperation is an ideal to be followed in economic relations of new [word indistinct] nature and substance between a superpower and a developing country. Through its fruitful cooperation with Iraq and with many other Arab countries, the Soviet Union affirms its firm and honorable endeavors to establish a new world economic order in the interests of all peoples and countries.

DEMIDOV ATTACKS S. AFRICA PLAN FOR NAMIBIA

PM121019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Demidov "Commentator's Column": "Worthless Commodity"]

[Text] The UN regional symposium on the subject "The Illegal Occupation of Namibia -- A Threat to International Peace and Security" has ended in the Tanzanian city of Arusha. The meeting's participants issued an appeal to African countries and the earth's peace-loving peoples to step up their political support for Namibia's patriots in their struggle against the apartheid regime and its patrons, the Western powers. In the international arena, the final communique says, it is recommended that support be given to the unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 435, which contains the demand that independence be granted to Namibia under the international organization's supervision.

Nevertheless, facts show that the Pretoria authorities and their Washington protectors are doing everything possible to exclude the United Nations from the solution of the Namibian problem and to isolate the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, from participating in determining the country's future.

Washington has lately taken the path of direct interference in the affairs of the territory, opening a permanent U.S. mission in Windhoek, Namibia's administrative center. At the same time the South African authorities have presented the idea of convening a so-called "regional conference" on Namibia.

South Africa's Prime Minister P. Botha has proposed that Angola, the UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] counterrevolutionary group, and the puppet "internal parties" in Namibia be involved in participating in the conference. An attempt is being made to put SWAPO on a par with the six-party groups which, with help from the South African authorities, forms the so-called "multiparty conference." Obviously, this is an intention to substitute a crude surrogate for the just UN solution in order to perpetuate the apartheid regime's domination in that territory.

South Africa's latest trick has received total support from the U.S. Administration. The continent's "frontline" states and SWAPO, however, hold different opinions and are striving for a real, not a bogus, solution to the Namibian problem.

Pretoria is offering a clearly worthless commodity. Inventing with Washington's help various "conditions" which are unrelated to the solution of the Namibian question, the South African racists are pulling the knot of the problem even tighter.

The maneuvers by the Pretoria authorities and their patrons are the tactics of the doomed. The latest word in determining Namibia's fate will be spoken by its people.

S. AFRICA NOT HONORING COMMITMENT TO ANGOLA

LD130431 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 12 Apr 84

[From the "Africa As We See It" program]

[Text] The Angolan People's Army has frustrated the attempts of an armed band to seize the city of Sumbe in South Cubanza Province. When the remnants of the band retreated they left behind a large amount of weapons and ammunition of Western and South African make. Our commentary has been prepared by Oleg Lavrukhin.

So the bandits have been taught another lesson. The growing combat mastership of the People's Army soldiers and the determination of the Angolans to drive UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bandits from their land is becoming a barrier more insurmountable for these puppets of the United States and South Africa. The question is why UNITA is continuing its actions in Angola. When South Africa signed an agreement with the People's Republic of Angola it pledged not to support the bandits. True, the Western news media have had much to say of late about UNITA's certain capability to wage independent combat action but we cannot guess to this with the words of Savimbi himself. In an interview with South African TV last October he expressed profound gratitude to the South African leaders for energetically supporting his struggle so it's certain that the present operations of the bands are also directed by the racist state. In other words, South Africa is not abiding by the commitments it undertook to Angola.

The regime in Pretoria was not sincere either when it promised to withdraw troops. They are still holding part of Angola's southern provinces. On agreement with their bosses in South Africa, the UNITA bandits are still holding in captivity a group of foreign specialists they seized in Angola. Many specialists have been captured for more than 12 months.

The actions of the South African authorities and their continuing support for the UNITA group prove again that one cannot expect that state of aprtheid to display sincere peacefulness because there have been no changes in either the essence of the system or the aims of its aggressive foreign policy. The hypocritical initiatives of South Africa and its patrons in Washington cannot solve the burning problems facing southern Africa. The solution is in the observance of the universally recognized international norms, the United Nations Charter and the varied concrete resolutions of the Security Council.

REPORT ON ANGOLAN ECONOMIC PROGRESS, SOVIET AID

PM121516 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Special correspondent P. Negoitsa dispatch under the rubric "Angolan Reportage": "Growing Up"]

[Text] Luanda, Moscow -- "Do you think this will come to an end one day?"

"What do you mean?"

"Everything . . . Give it a year or so -- and the economy will collapse."

And he gave a despairing shrug as if to say: who knows? My interlocutors -- a technical specialist and a doctor -- were Portuguese by birth. They asked for their names to be withheld. Rising to their feet, they had made up their minds to have the last word:

"Ruin, disorder, and gloom -- that is the product of independence," one said.

"The Angolans themselves are good for nothing," the other said.

Hypocrites repeating to the letter the sterotypes of Western propaganda: Africa is not ready for social revolutions, the African peoples are incapable of independent development. This is alleged by people belonging to a country which oppressed the Angolan people for 500 years and kept them in a state of ignorance, using gunfire to stifle all attempts at liberation.

Western experts in Angola are frightened by scale of the devastation and the number of human casualties. But the causes of these burdens by no means rest in the Africans' "incapacity" or "inability." Let us call to mind some facts from the recent past.

In June 1960 the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) suggested to the Portuguese Government that the Angolan problem be resolved by means of talks. In reply the colonialists shot 28 African patriots without trial in Luanda prison.

Mass carnage began in Luanda in February 1961. Everyone who responded to the MPLA's call to prevent eradication of the black population in Anolga was killed. No humanity was to be expected from the "civilizers:" in the first few months of the armed struggle the insurgents lost about 80,000 people.

The patriots' blood continued to flow even later when in 1975 the Portuguese flag was lowered at Fort Sao Miguel and the banner of the People's Republic of Angola was raised at the First of May stadium. The colonialists' crimes were replaced by the crimes of the South African racists and internal counterrevolution who even now are not ceasing in their attempts to force the Angolan people to turn back from their chosen path of building the new life. Time and again the country is shelled, its houses destroyed, its women and children killed.

Even under these tragic conditions, however, the Angolan people find within themselves the strength not only to repulse South African aggression and shackle the actions of the counterrevolution but also to wage the struggle on the third and most important front -- the labor front. With each passing day, creative work in the country is becoming more even paced and purposeful.

"When I returned to the cement plant 5 years ago I could hardly recognize it," Jao Henrique Garcia, general director of the enterprise, said, "The shops were silent and deserted. We soon fully restored the plant and began producing the construction materals that were so desperately needed: cement, gravel, and ballast. I had known many of the workers for a long time — after all, my working life began here, and here it was that I was arrested for taking part in a clandestine MPLA organization and was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment."

We visited the section of the plant where the fourth production line is being equipped and modernized. When the line is opened the plant will produce 2 billion metric tons of construction materials a year. The line is manned solely by Angolans.

"Of the 450 people engaged in production," the director said, "there are only 3 Western experts. Although the enterprise is still considered Angolan-Danish, time is on our side "

In the plant laboratory we met Valeria da Conceicao, a young engineer. Her parents are peasants.

"Under the colonial administration I could not have graduated from technical college in Huambo," the girl said. "My parents did not have enough money for my education. But it was not just a question of money; as a woman I would not have been allowed to study. ." Nor were the overwhelming majority of Angolan men allowed to study. Under the colonial administration in Africa, too, white work was doen by whites, black work by blacks.

"Just think," the plant director said, "in 1975 over 90 percent of the country's population were illiterate.

That is why we are still experiencing a shortage of skilled cadres today. We also have other problems, the strengthening of discipline, for example, or thwarting attempted sabotage. Our trade union organization can and must play a tremendous part in overcoming these and many other difficulties. The union is working at the plant to improve working conditions and medical services but so far its influence on the collective's life is not strong enough. The trade unions are also called upon to more actively expose ideological subversion by Western propaganda which is trying to divide the unity between the MPLA-Labor Party and the broad working masses. It is my hope that the first Angolan trade union national congress, to which I am a delegate, will be an important step in this direction."

The "decolonization of consciousness," as the Angolans call it, is not going smoothly. It would be naive to suppose that every worker or peasant will instantly be transformed from someone who yesterday was without rights into a master of his own destiny. There are also still "negativists" in Angola who are only prepared to see ruin, lines for kerosene, and crowds at the hospitals.

"However, it is not they who are determining Angola's present," Angelo Alfredo, member of the central organizing commission of the first congress of the National Association of Angolan Working People, said. This was confirmed with renewed force during our trade unions' preparation for their congress and the broad discussion of its theses by working people. In response to the party slogans, "Everything for the Front, Everything for Victory!", the collectives of around 200 of the capital's enterprises fulfilled or overfulfilled their plan targets last year. The broad masses have received with great interest, the party and state plans for developing the mining and fishing industries and constructing, with Soviet assistance, new power plants on the River Kwanza. It is quite clear that the vast majority of Angolan people, despite all the difficulties, look to the future with optimism.

Angola has achieved great success in developing the national educational system. In 1983 more than 2 million children attended school and 800,000 adults completed literacy courses. Angola's achievements in the educational field have twice been recognized by special UNESCO prizes.

Marked improvement is also taking place in the health care system. Friends from the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist countries have come to its aid here.

While we were in Angola, the country was visited by USSR Health Minister S.P. Burenkov. Answering a question on the prospects for cooperation with the Angolan side, he said:

"In accordance with the new agreement on cooperation between the USSR and Angola in the health care field, the next few years will be focused on training national cadres both in Angola itself, where Soviet doctors are working alongside Angolans, and in the Soviet Union, where young Angolan men and women are studying or attending training courses. The material base of Angola's health care system will be considerably strengthened."

The Angolan people have done a great deal, a very great deal in the years of independence. Much more would have been done if an atmosphere of peace had been established in the country. Neither the counterrevolutionary grouping of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the South African racists, nor Washington, on whose instruction they and others are acting, are interested in Angola's stable development.

Damage caused to the country's economy by its enemies, which now amounts to almost $12 billion, is growing daily. Angola is obliged to spend up to 50 percent of all foreign trade earnings on defense needs.

"But whatever trials befall the Angolan people, they will emerge as victors," Deputy Provincial Governor Alberto de Almeida said. "We have a great deal still to learn and sometimes we lack drive and firmness in pursuing the party line. These, though, are growing pains, rather than the pains of only marking time, as they try to make out in the West. The Angolan people are being tempered by the heat of the struggle and they will emerge from the struggle stronger and more mature."

USIA BROADCASTS TO AFRICA CALLED PROPAGANDA

LD130414 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 12 Apr 84

[From the "Africa As We See It" program]

[Text] The United States Information Agency, the USIA, has started broadcasting television programs for Africa using a special Afnet system which is part of the world net, the world propaganda television system of the USIA. The following commentary was written by Yevgeniy Stepanov:

The news has been met with understandable interest in Africa. A new TV channel is always welcome because people think maybe this will be the right channel for them. Television is often called a window into the world, but in what way does American propaganda plan to present the world to Africa? The answer came from the first Afnet broadcast featuring a speech by the administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, Peter McPherson.

Most of that speech was made up of rude slander with respect to the Soviet Union and extensive praise of the United States policy in Africa. The chief of the International Development Agency was especially persistent in his praise for what he called an economic initiative recently made by the United States Administration. The initiative boiled down to the following: Washington is prepared to provide economic aid to African nations, sometimes quite considerable, but on certain terms. McPherson openly said that many African countries should alter their course before they get the American aid. In other words, African nations are to submit entirely to the dictating of the United States. And what if they don't? The answer is well known. When Zimbabwe condemned at the United Nations the U.S.-organized provocation involving the South Korean plane and the U.S. invasion of Grenada, Washington promptly held to its to the African nations [as heard]. But the advantages of the United States economic aid to Africa provide only one of the patterns imposed by American propaganda on its readers, viewers and listeners. Afnet broadcasts are designed to convince Africans that the United States is the most peace-loving nation in the world even though it is maintaining a militarist hysteria and an enormous military budget. Those programs are also to prove that the South African apartheid regime is the best friend and ally of the independent African nations and that the people fighting for freedom of southern Africa are inveterate terrorists directed by Moscow.

The attraction of a television screen is great and the United States is using this to shape the thinking of people in Africa according to its own patterns. But this is not so easily done since the White House's real policy in Africa is quite different from the beautiful picture presented by Afnet broadcasts, and people in Africa are more aware of that than anyone else.

U.S. 'FREES ITS HANDS' ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PM111119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "An Event: Observer's Viewpoint": "Freeing Their Hands"]

[Text] The American press reports that the Washington administration has stated that it will not acknowledge the demands of international law concerning U.S. actions in Central America over the next 2 years.

The U.S. State Department has announced that the American Government has "modified" its acknowledgement of the jurisdiction of the International Court in The Hague as binding. A White House staffer stated in an interview for AP: The State Department document "was carefully studied by the White House." The newspapers are saying it was all sanctioned by the President.

As is well known, the Nicaraguan Government presented to the International Court in The Hague the question of the American Administration's responsibility for dangerous subversive terrorist actions directed against that country, including such acts as the mining of Nicaraguan ports. This flagrant breach of the norms of international law gave rise to indignation throughout the world, and disapproval of Washington's actions has also been voiced in Paris and London.

Washington clearly has nothing to say to the court in The Hague. The documents and admissions of American figures and press organs confirm irrefutably that the mining of Nicarguan ports was the doing of U.S. government organs. A directive on appropriating resources for the mining of Nicaraguan ports was signed by the U.S. President last November, and the Senate approved the appropriation of tens of millions of dollars for the impelementation of terrorist activity in the Central American region. "American officials," CBS televison reported the other day, "have confirmed that the CIA is in direct control of the operation to mine Nicaraguan seaports." That is why Washington is fettering the international court in The Hague in advance. As the saying goes: "He knows what he's done..."

But it is not only a matter of a threat to international shipping. Reports on U.S. participation in the piracy in Nicaraguan waters coincided with information on the Pentagon's drawing up of concrete plans for using U.S. Army combat units in Central America. Certain officials declare that such plans exist, in particular State Department staffer Ambassador (Rayk).

The transformation of Honduras into an American military bridgehead is taking place at an accelerated rate. Somozist gangs carry out raids on Nicaragua from there, and from there American officers operating from U.S. Air Force planes direct the combat operation of Salvadoran troops waging war on their own people.

"Military maneuvers, preparations for landings, and espionage and antiguerrilla actions have led to Honduras' being turned into a fortified camp serving U.S. interests," Senator J. Sasser stated on returning from the region. "America is becoming entangled in a tragic new adventure, rather like a Western version of Vietnam."

In the light of all this, the aim of the U.S. State Department statement becomes clear. The initiators of military adventures are trying to free their own hands for new criminal actions against the peoples of Central America. They do not want to have to reckon with the generally acknowledged norms of international law and intercourse.

USTINOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD121720 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov met today with the member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, Minister of Defense of the Republic of Nicaragua Commandante of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra who is staying in Moscow on his way to Managua.

Dmitriy Ustinov and Humberto Ortega had a friendly talk on questions of mutual interest.

The talk we attended by the head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, First Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, and the Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR Admiral of the Fleet of the USSR Sergey Gorshkov.

Present at the meeting was the Ambassador of Nicaragua to the USSR Jacinto Suarez Espinosa.

CIA CHARGED WITH MINING NICARAGUAN WATERS

PM101550 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Palladin dispatch under the rubric "Behind the Scenes of Aggression": "With a 'Jolly Roger' on the Masts"]

[Text] Washington -- Sooner or later the truth will always out. This was confirmed by THE WASHINGTON POST, which carried as the main Saturday news item an article beginning: "The CIA had a direct role in mining Nicaraguan ports with underwater charges, which in the last 2 months have blown up at least eight vessels from various countries." The immediate perpetrators of this act of war against a peaceful country -- the newspaper published in the U.S. capital adds, citing sources in the U.S. Congress and the administration -- were mercenaries from the ranks of CIA-financed Nicaraguan traitors and also specially trained CIA operatives of Latin American origin.

Quite recently the White House categorically denied its direct involvement in this and similar actions aimed at overthrowing the Sandinistas' government. And the saboteurs tried not to betray their patrons. In the evening of the day that the Soviet tanker Lugansk became the latest victim of the CIA's assistants, local television showed an interview with one of the ringleaders of the contras attacking Nicaragua. He avidly began to describe his accomplices' "feat." Yet, when asked: "Is it true that the CIA helped you in this business?" he replied: "I will say nothing about that." But what the chief bandit's tongue tried to hide could easily be read in his face. Now, by all accounts, there is no point in official Washington playing the innocent (hence THE WASHINGTON POST's reference to sources in the administration itself), and indeed, is it necessary to conceal what are considered here to be worthy acts very pleasing in the sight of God since the White House has never particularly taken account of world public opinion before?

The tone is currently being set in the United States by the legislators who are wrecking even the most timid attempts to prevent the administration committing acts of international sabotage and terrorism. If this still upsets anybody on Capitol Hill, they can feign embarrassment and vindicate themselves by saying that even the intelligence committees of both Houses of Congress knew nothing of the operation in Nicaraguan waters which has been going on for 3 months.

But let us return to the U.S. press reports. As well as THE WASHINGTON POST, which noted that the CIA is now in immediate charge of the subversive terrorist acts against Nicaragua (the former mentors of the "contras" from Argentina and Honduras, behind whose backs it was convenient to hide, have now been pushed aside), another leading U.S. paper -- THE NEW YORK TIMES -- write about the U.S. expansion of the undeclared war against states with which Washington maintains diplomatic relations. According to information it has received, the mines which crippled the Lugansk and also merchant vessels sailing under the Japanese, Dutch, Panamanian, Liberian, and Nicaraguan flags, were assembled by U.S. "specialists." They were scattered in the Ports of Corinto and Sandino by high-speed launches based in El Salvador ("some of the CIA operatives of Latin American origin" mentioned in THE WASHINGTON POST were "dispatched" from here. And saboteurs stole into the port of El Buff from Honduras). Local radio adds that a CIA-hired mother ship lying off the coast of Nicaragua out of direct sight also serves as a refuge and jumping-off point for the pirate launches. Yet another quote from THE NEW YORK TIMES says: "With the wit characteristic of such people, the terrorists say that the mines supposedly contain just enough explosive to intimidate sailors calling at Nicaraguan ports but enough as well to "wake up the folks in Lloyds of London." In other words, the CIA's people have openly stated Washington's aims: to scare off Nicaragua's trading partners and isolate the Sandinista revolution, leaving it face to face with Uncle Sam waving his big stick.

The formal explanation given in Washington for the mining of the Nicaraguan coastline is the desire to stop arms supplies to the Salvadoran rebels. Even if we believe this repeatedly refuted lie even for a moment, the question arises: Why in that case is it the approaches to Nicaragua and not El Salvador which are being turned into a minefield? Moreover, even U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has already admitted, albeit reluctantly, on a visit to THE WASHINGTON POST editorial office: "Obviously, the aim is to somehow disrupt Nicaragua's trade."

This is closer to the truth. The Reagan administration, the magazine INQUIRER explains, is thus trying to stifle Nicaragua's economy in order to "force it to cry" for mercy. The magazine cites a very long list of White House actions directed toward achieving this end. Against this background, the explosions of the mines planted by the CIA in Nicaragua ports are a striking but ineffectual fireworks display. After all in 1981 alone, according to another U.S. magazine, COUNTERSPY, the current U.S. Administration caused the Sandinista revolution damage to the tune of $345 million -- a huge sum for such a small country. Now Washington has mounted an offensive along the whole front against Nicaragua.

Even before the mine explosions in Nicaraguan ports the LOS ANGELES TIMES described its government's actions vis-a-vis Nicaragua as "jungle politics." Later, David (Sheffer), a specialist in international law, wrote in the same paper that the White House is breaking at least four U.S. laws, (including laws signed by Reagan himself), not to mention the UN and OAS Charters and also the Rio Treaty -- an agreement on the security of the countries of the Western Hemisphere foisted on them by the United States almost 40 years ago. And now certain Washington NATO allies are already voicing concern that the CIA-organized subversive acts are posing a threat to the freedom of navigation. But the White House is concerned about something else: What if Paris, which has offered the Sandinists minesweepers, prevented it from threatening Nicaragua and its trading partners. In the local idiom, borrowed from the Monroe Doctrine, this is called "inadmissible interference."

One thing in this whole story is still not clear to THE WASHINGTON POST: To what extent the White House administration is informed of the CIA's involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

The point is that since the major scandals provoked by Watergate the U.S. ruling circles have taken additional "security measures" in an attempt to provide the country's supreme leadership with an alibi for all life's circumstances. In this connection, THE WASHINGTON POST cites the opinions of its sources in Congress. One of them believes that the White House gave the "go-ahead" to subversion in general terms." [quotemarks as published]

In former times, pirate ships with the "Jolly Roger" on their masts often got up to mischief in the waters washing Central America. Obviously, some U.S. politicians can trace their kin back to these pirates. They indulge in their piracy without a thought for retribution.

NEW TIMES SEES U.S. 'TERRORISM' IN NICARAGUA

PM121424 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 14, Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Policy of Brigandage"]

[Text] The news that the Soviet tanker Lugansk had run into a mine on the approaches to the Nicaraguan port of Sandino came as a shock to people everywhere. Four crew members were injured in the tragic incident, and only by sheer chance was a greater disaster averted. Our correspondent Vladimir Dolgov, who visited the ship shortly after the explosion, reports that the tanker's hull was ripped open within three metres of an oil tank. A whit closer, and the thousands of tons of oil on board would have turned into a gigantic torch.

The Soviet Government's protest to the U.S. Government qualifies the incident as an act of brigandage and piracy, a new and extremely dangerous manifestation of the policy of state terrorism pursued by the U.S. Administration. Moreover, this was not the first manifestation of such terrorism. Recall the arbitrary imposition by Washington in the Persian Gulf zone of shipping and overflight "regulations" fraught with the further growth of tension in the area and the emergence there of a conflict situation involving the U.S. Armed Forces. Or take the repeated acts of vandalism against foreign missions in the United States to which the Reagan administration closed its eyes. What is this if not terrorism elevated to official policy?

In its reply to the Soviet protest, the U.S. State Department cynically declared that the administration rejected the accusations against the U.S. on the grounds that to the Soviet seamen as well as to the crews of other ships "it was well known from previous incidents that there were dangers in the area" and that "the anti-Sandinista forces have widely advertised that certain Nicaraguan ports have been mined." In other words, let those who do not wish to reckon with this blame themselves.

However, references to "warnings" issued by terrorists are no justification. The responsibility for pirate actions against merchant seamen rests directly with Washington. Only a day before the incident involving the Soviet tanker the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK reported that the Reagan administration was embarking on a "bold new military build-up" in Central America and in the context of this drive "Nicaragua's major ports have been mined."

In March the Dutch ship Geopontes and the bulk carrier Nort Caribe flying the Panamanian flag also collided with mines as they were approaching Nicaraguan ports. Both ships were seriously damaged, and in both cases crew members suffered grave injuries. Who will the next victim be, whose lives are to be placed in jeopardy simply because Washington does not wish to reconcile itself to the right of the Nicaraguan people to order their own destiny as they see fit?

All this once again underscores the fact that the criminal actions of the United States, wherever committed, are not a chance lapse into brutality but an eloquent symptom of a basic flaw in the political thinking of the present Washington administration. In the period since the Reagan administration entered office it has repeatedly committed crimes that are not only violations of international law, but offences against the honour and conscience of the American people, infringements of the country's own laws. By publicly proclaiming its intention to strangle the Sandinist revolution by blockading it with barrages of mines, the Reagan administration has come out openly against a lawful government recognized by practically all the countries of the world, the United States included. More, the administration's actions run counter to the position taken by Congress, not to speak of the opinion of the vast majority of the American people, who do not want their country to be besmirched by blood and shame in the eyes of the world.

The first president of the United States, George Washington, warned that the biggest danger threatening America emanated not from without, but from within the country. This danger, he said, was "habitual hatred" of other peoples, which could destroy American democracy. The fortieth President of the United States has ignored that warning. The policy of state terrorism which the present administration has chosen is pervaded by hatred of other peoples. In this lies the danger it presents not only to world peace, but to the American people themselves.

U.S. ACCUSED OF CW BOMBING IN EL SALVADOR

PM101149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "El Salvador; Country Turned Into Testing Range"]

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Apr -- Washington has turned El Salvador into a testing range for U.S. chemical weapons.

Salvadoran refugees arriving here tell how during punitive operations the Army of the regime, which enjoys every kind of U.S. patronage, is making extensive use of napalm, white phosphorus, nerve gases, and other toxins. The barbaric weapons reach El Salvador from the United States with large consignments of conventional arms and ammunition.

The Mexican press recently published evidence from former CIA agent Scott Barnes, who said that the water in many of El Salvador's rivers and streams, especially in the regions of the rebels' combat operations, is virtually unfit for consumption because of the high concentration of toxins. He also reported that La Reina Canton, Chalatenango Department, has been turned by the Pentagon fanatics into a "research center" where the U.S. "experimenters" are studying the effect of nerve gases and other toxins on the local population. In this connection it is appropriate to recall the report in the Mexican newspaper EL DIA that the Americans used new chemical weapons during the invasion of Grenada, and the bodies of the Grenadians who died from them were sent to the United States for "further study." A movie cold-bloodedly recording all stages of this monstrous crime was even sent to the United States.

The San Salvador archbishopric legal aid bureau has frequently drawn world public attention to the tragic consequences of Salvadoran Air Force bombing attacks on the population centers of Palo-Grande, Guadalupe, Kopapayo, and Tanango in Cuscatlan Department, in which aircraft dropped containers of toxins.

SUMMARY OF 11 APR SOVIET OF UNION PROCEEDINGS

PM121212 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition pp 1, 5

[TASS report under general heading "First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation": "At the Soviet of the Union"]

[Text] The first session of the Soviet of the Union opened at the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers at 1200 [on 11 April].

The deputies and guests greeted Comrades K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, M.S. Solomentsev, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, and N.I. Ryzhkov with prolonged, tumultuous applause.

The first session of the Soviet of the Union was opened, on instructions from the Council of Elders, by B.Ye. Paton, one of the oldest deputies.

The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union was declared open. The Soviet of the Union proceeded to elect the chamber's chairman and his deputies.

The floor was given to Deputy V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On instructions from the Council of Elders, he proposed that Deputy L.N. Tolkunov be elected chairman of the Soviet of the Union. The proposal was unanimously adopted.

L.N. Tolkunov took his seat as chairman of the chamber. He expressed heartfelt gratitude to the deputies for electing him chairman of the Soviet of the Union and assured them that he would apply all his strength to justify the trust shown.

The chamber's deputy chairmen were unanimously elected.

The deputies approved the procedures of the separate and joint sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Soviet of the Union unanimously approved the agenda and the session's order of work.

The Soviet of the Union elected a Credentials Commission consisting of 35 deputies.

The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union thus ended.

The second session of the Soviet of the Union opened at 1500 at the Hall of Sessions of the Chambers. L.N. Tolkunov was in the chair.

The Soviet of the Union heard a report by credentials commission Chairman K.S. Demirchyan on the results of the verification of credentials of deputies elected to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet's 11th convocation. The Soviet of the Union adopted a resolution on the Credentials Commission's report, accepting the credentials of 750 deputies elected on 4 March 1984 under Article 110 of the USSR Constitution.

The question of forming the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union was then examined, with Deputy I.P. Kalin speaking on the matter.

The participants in the session stood up to honor the memory of O.K. Antonov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet's 11th convocation, who died a few days prior to the session.

The second session of the Soviet of the Union thus ended.

Demirchyan Speech

PM121422 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report on report delivered by K.S. Demirchyan, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Credentials Commission, at 11 April afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union: "Report of Soviet of the Union Credentials Commission"]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The 4 March elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet were a graphic new confirmation of the monolithic unity of our society and Soviet people's close cohesion around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The election results convincingly attest to the working people's unanimous approval and support for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state and their unswerving determination to continue to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might and to take an active part in the affairs of the state of the whole people.

On the day of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections 184,006,373 people, or 99.99 percent of the total electorate, took part in the voting. In all, 183,897,278 voters, or 99.4 percent, voted for Soviet of the Union candidate deputies.

Soviet citizens voted with great enthusiasm for Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and unswerving fighter for the implementation of our party's policy, and the other leaders of the party and Soviet state.

The voters unanimously voted for the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia.

The leading production workers of many sectors of the national economy have been elected Soviet of the Union deputies. In all there are 266 workers, or 35.5 percent of the total number of deputies, and 105 kolkhoz members, or 14 percent of the total number of deputies, in the Soviet of the Union. Together workers and kolkhoz members comprise almost half of all the chamber's deputies.

The deputies include enterprise and organization leaders, and specialists in various sectors of the national economy.

The Soviet of the Union deputies include 50 scientific, cultural, art, literary, education, health, and press workers, 98 workers in soviet and state organs, 138 party, trade union, and Komsomol workers, and 29 servicemen, while 551 deputies are CPSU members and candidate members and 199 are nonparty people.

The election of 233 women as Soviet of the Union deputies is evidence of Soviet women's great role in resolving tasks of the country's economic and social development and in managing state and social affairs. They form 31.1 percent of the total number of the chamber's deputies.

The Soviet of the Union deputies represent all the country's age groups, including 144 people, or 19.2 percent of the total, under 30, of whom 107 are Komsomol members. Deputies aged 30 to 50 form 34.4 percent of the total, those aged 51 to 60 form 29.3 percent, and those over 60 form 17.1 percent.

The deputies include representatives of 40 nationalities: Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Georgians, Azerbaijanis, Lithuanians, Moldavians, Latvians, Kirghizians, Tajiks, Armenians, Turkmens, Estonians, and others. This is remarkable evidence of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the fraternity and friendship of the USSR peoples.

Some 406 Soviet of the Union deputies, or 54.1 percent, have higher education and 307 deputies, or 40.9 percent, have secondary education. There are 103 deputies with scholarly degrees and scholarly titles.

It is notable that 629 of our chamber's deputies have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR while 16 have been awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union, 149 the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and 122 are Lenin and State Prize winners.

The recent elections replaced almost half of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, including 55.2 percent of the Soviet of the Union.

Thus a large new detachment of representatives of the working people is to pass through the supreme school of management of state affairs. As a rule they all have rich experience of social activity, including in lower-ranking soviets. This creates the certainty that our comrades will honorably cope with the lofty and responsible duties of the deputies of the country's supreme organ of state power and will justify their voters' trust.

Yesterday, in his speech at the Central Committee plenum, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko put forward a broad program for the further improvement of the activity of soviets of all levels. Every people's deputy is called on to make his contribution to the implementation of this program and the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

Comrade Deputies! The Soviet of the Union Credentials Commission, under Article 110 of the USSR Constitution, has verified the powers of all Soviet of the Union deputies elected 4 March 1984.

A total of 750 electoral okrugs were formed to hold the Soviet of the Union elections. The elections were held in all electoral okrugs. The Central Electoral Commission for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation submitted to the Soviet of the Union Credentials Commission protocols from the okrug electoral commissions on the registration of the candidate deputies and the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections and statements from the candidates consenting to run for the relevant electoral okrugs.

Having examined the materials submitted, the Credentials Commission established that the elections in all electoral okrugs were held in full accordance with the USSR Constitution and the Law on Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. All the candidates who ran received an overwhelming majority of votes and were elected deputies.

The electoral commissions and Credentials Commission of the Soviet of the Union received no complaints or statements casting doubt on the election of the deputies for any okrug.

The Credentials Commission suggests recognizing the powers of all 750 Soviet of the Union deputies elected 4 March 1984 and registered by the Central Electoral Commission.

The following draft resolution is submitted for the examination of the Soviet of the Union:

"Having examined the submission of the Credentials Commission, the Soviet of the Union, under Article 110 of the USSR Constitution, decrees:

"That the powers of the 750 Soviet of the Union deputies elected 4 March 1984 be recognized." (applause)

Kalin: Standing Commissions

PM121418 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Report "On the Formation of Standing Commissions of the Soviet of the Union" delivered by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 11 April afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! In accordance with the USSR Constitution and the USSR Supreme Soviet Standing Orders, the chambers have to form standing commissions whose purpose is to assist the country's supreme representative organ of power in the implementation of its power concerning the leadership of state, economic, social, and cultural construction.

The statements by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his speech at the Central Committee's April Plenum raise major issues of programmatic significance for the further development of Soviet democracy [narodovlastiye], the enhancement of the role of soviets of people's deputies in all social spheres, and the improvement of the state apparatus' work.

The collective work by deputies in the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers must be aimed at implementing these important tasks.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is submitting a proposal, supported by the party group of the Supreme Soviet and the Councils of Elders, that the chambers form standing commissions basically similar to the ones functioning during the previous convocation of the Supreme Soviet, envisaging only certain clarifications in the spheres of their activity and the corresponding changes in the names of some commissions.

In connection with the measures taken to improve the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, it is proposed that the Agriculture Commission be transformed into the Agro-Industrial Complex Commission.

It is well known that, in accordance with instructions from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the system of services is presently being developed.

Bearing this in mind, it is proposed that a Consumer Goods and Services to the Population Commission and a Housing and Municipal Services Commission be formed instead of the Consumer Goods and Trade Commission and the Housing, Municipal Economy, and Consumer Services Commission.

The proposed clarifications in the commissions' sphere of activities correspond with the task of comprehensively examining the progress in implementing the Food Program and other issues linked with improving the people's well-being.

It is, therefore, proposed that the Soviet of the Union form the following standing commissions:

Credentials Commission;
Legislative Proposals Commission;
Plan and Budget Commission;
Industry Commission;
Energy Commission;
Transport and Communications Commission;
Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission;
Agro-Industrial Complex Commission;
Science and Technology Commission;
Consumer Goods and Services to the Population Commission;
Housing and Municipal Services Commission;
Health and Social Security Commission;
Public Education and Culture Commission;
Commission on Women's Work and Life, and the Protection of Mother and Child;
Youth Affairs Commission;
Commission on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources.

The structure of the Soviet of the Union will include a total of 17 standing commissions. It is envisaged that the same number of standing commissions will be formed also in the Soviet of Nationalities.

Regarding the numerical strength of standing commissions the following proposal is submitted: that 45 deputies be elected to the Plan and Budget Commission and 35 deputies to each one of the remaining commissions. A total of 605 deputies will work on the Soviet of the Union standing commissions.

It is proposed that the following deputies be elected chairmen of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, 11th convocation:

Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission -- Deputy Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission -- Deputy M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

Chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission -- Deputy V.A. Masol, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers;

Chairman of the Industry Commission -- Deputy K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee;

Chairman of the Energy Commission -- Deputy L.A. Gorshkov, first secretary of the Kemerovo Obkom;

Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission -- Deputy I.Ye. Klimenko, first secretary of the Smolensk Obkom;

Chairman of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission -- Deputy K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee;

Chairman of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commission -- Deputy G.P. Razumovskiy, first secretary of the Krasnodar Kraykom;

Chairman of the Science and Technology Commission -- Deputy I.A. Glebov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Leningrad Scientific Center Presidium and director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Electrical Machine Building;

Chairman of the Consumer Goods and Services to the Population Commission -- Deputy V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers;

Chairman of the Housing and Municipal Services Commission -- Deputy B.V. Konoplev, first secretary of the Perm Obkom; chairman of the Health and Social Security Commission -- Deputy I.N. Blokhin, director of the Gorkiy Scientific Research Institute for Epidemiology and Microbiology;

Chairman of the Public Education and Culture Commission -- Deputy T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee;

Chairman of the Commission on Women's Work and Life and the Protection of Mother and Child -- Deputy Z.P. Pukhova, director of Ivanovo's 8 March Factory;

Chairman of the Youth Affairs Commission -- Deputy A.A. Logunov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and dean of Moscow's M.V. Lomonosov State University;

Chairman of the Commission on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources -- Deputy S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

The proposals on the composition of Soviet of the Union commissions and the corresponding draft resolutions have already been distributed among you, comrade deputies. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium asks that these proposals be examined.

There is no doubt that the standing commissions which will be formed today will actively help in the USSR Supreme Soviet's work to implement the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and given a specific form in the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. (applause)

SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES 11 APR MEETINGS REVIEWED

PM121224 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition pp 1, 5

[TASS report under general heading "First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation": "At the Soviet of Nationalities"]

[Text] The first session of the Soviet of Nationalities opened at the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers at 1000 [on 11 April].

The deputies and guests greeted Comrades G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, and K.V. Rusakov with prolonged applause.

On the instructions of the Council of Elders, the first session of the Soviet of Nationalities was opened by T.N. Khrennikov, one of the oldest deputies.

The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities was declared open.

The Soviet of Nationalities proceeded to elect the chamber's chairman and his deputies.

The floor was given to Deputy G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On instructions from the Council of Elders, he proposed that Deputy A.E. Voss be elected chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. The proposal was unanimously approved.

A.E. Voss took his seat as chairman of the chamber. He expressed profound gratitude to the deputies for electing him chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities and assured them that he would apply all his strength and knowledge to justify the trust they have shown in him.

The chamber's deputy chairman were unanimously elected.

The deputies approved the work procedure for the separate and joint sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Soviet of Nationalities unanimously approved the session's agenda and order of examining the questions.

The Credentials Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, consisting of 35 deputies, was elected.

The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities thus ended.

The second session of the Soviet of Nationalities opened at the Hall of Sessions of the Chambers at 1400. A.E. Voss was in the chair.

The Soviet of Nationalities heard a report by Credentials Commission Chairman O.S. Miroshkhin on the result of the verification of credentials of the deputies elected to the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet's 11th convocation.

The Soviet of Nationalities adopted a resolution on the Credentials Commission's report, accepting the credentials of 749 deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities elected 4 March 1984 under Article 110 of the USSR Constitution.

On the next question on the agenda -- constituting the standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities -- the floor was given to Deputy A.F. Ryuytel.

The second session of the Soviet of Nationalities thus ended.

Commissions Proposed

PM121448 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

["Report by A.F. Ryuytel, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the Formation of Standing Commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities," delivered at the 11 April afternoon session of the Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The speeches of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set forth the principal guidelines for the further development of Soviet statehood and socialist democracy and the more efficient utilization of the tremendous creative and constructive potential vested in them.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's tasks of realizing the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state -- tasks elaborated at the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums -- are increasing. The standing commissions are called upon to play an active role in the activity of the supreme organ of state power, which closely combines legislation, management, and control. Urgent questions of developing the economy and culture, enhancing the people's well-being, and improving organization and discipline in all spheres of production and management must be at the center of attention.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium submits a proposal supported by the USSR Supreme Soviet party group and by the Councils of Elders -- to form in the chambers by and large the same standing commissions as functioned in the Supreme Soviet of the previous convocation, merely providing for a few clarifications in the sphere of activity and corresponding changes in the names of a number of commissions.

Taking into account the implementation of measures to improve the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, it is proposed to transform the Agriculture Commission into the Agro-Industrial Complex Commission.

In connection with the elaboration, on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere, it is expedient to define more precisely the sphere of activity of the commissions responsible for questions of consumer goods production, trade, consumer services, and municipal services. A proposal is submitted to form a Consumer Goods and Services for the Population Commission and a Housing and Municipal Services Commission.

Taking these changes into account, it is proposed to have the following standing commissions in the Soviet of Nationalities:

The Credentials Commission;
The Legislative Proposals Commission;
The Foreign Affairs Commission;
The Plan and Budget Commission;
The Industry Commission;
The Energy Commission;
The Transport and Communications Commission;
The Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission;
The Agro-Industrial Complex Commission;
The Science and Technology Commission;
The Consumer Goods and Services for the Population Commission;
The Housing and Municipal Services Commission;
The Health and Social Security Commission;
The Public Education and Culture Commission;
The Commission on Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women;
The Youth Affairs Commission;
The Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources Commission;

Thus, the Soviet of Nationalities will have 17 standing commissions. It is proposed to form the same number of standing commissions in the Soviet of the Union.

It is proposed to preserve the numerical composition of the standing commissions and, in this connection, to elect 45 deputies to the Plan and Budget Commission and 35 deputies to each of all the other commissions. In all, 605 deputies will work in the standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities.

A proposal is submitted to elect the following comrades to be the chairmen of the standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation:

Deputy V.P. Mironov, first secretary of the Donetsk Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party, as chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission;

Deputy B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission;

Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, as chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission;

Deputy A.V. Vlasov, first secretary of Chechen-Ingush Obkom, as chairman of the Industry Commission;

Deputy Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as chairman of the Energy Commission;

Deputy I. Dzhabbarov, first secretary of Bukhara Obkom of the Uzbek Communist Party, as chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission;

Deputy N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, as chairman of the Construction and the Construction Materials Industry Commission;

Deputy I.A. Mozgovoy, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, as chairman of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commission;

Deputy V.A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as chairman of the Science and Technology Commission;

Deputy G.G. Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, as chairman of the Consumer Goods and Services for the Population Commission;

Deputy V.A. Zgurskiy, chairman of Kiev Gorispolkom, as chairman of the Housing and Municipal Services Commission;

Deputy N.M. Makhmudova, chairman of the Uzbek Republic Trade Union Council, as chairman of the Health and Social Security Commission;

Deputy P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as chairman of the Public Education and Culture Commission;

Deputy L.P. Lykova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, as chairman of the Women's Work and Life and the Protection of Mother and Child Commission;

Deputy K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Ata Obkom of the Kazakh Communist Party, as chairman of the Youth Affairs Commission;

Deputy V.A. Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, as chairman of the Conservation and the Rational Utilization of National Resources Commission.

Comrade Deputies! The formation of the standing commissions in the chambers and the collective discussion in them of a wide range of questions connected with the realization of the powers of the USSR Supreme Soviet will undoubtedly promote its constant and efficient activity in directing the country's state life. [Applause]

Credentials Commission Report

PM121344 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report on the Credentials Commission report of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, delivered by Commission Chairman Deputy O.S. Miroshkhin at the 11 April afternoon session of the Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, were yet another convincing demonstration of the unshakable unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the great strength of the fraternal friendship of all nations and ethnic groups in the land of the soviets, and the universal support of working people and all strata of Soviet society for the election platform of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people and for the party's policy aimed at further strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

The entire election campaign graphically demonstrated the creative life of our society and the inexhaustible potential for the growth of sociopolitical activity inherent in the democracy of real socialism.

A lively response was generated in the hearts of Soviet people by the decisions of yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum and the plenum speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which defined important tasks for the further improvement of the activity of soviets of people's deputies and the improvement of work on the training and communist education of the growing generation.

Active and purposeful work to implement the party's fundamental political tenets -- this is the main thing that today defines the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and all soviets of people's deputies.

On election day 184,006,373 voters, or 99.99 percent of the total number of all voters, cast their votes in the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

The percentages of voters voting and casting their votes for candidate deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities were: 99.95 percent in union republics, 99.89 percent in autonomous republics, 99.94 percent in autonomous oblasts, and 99.92 percent in autonomous okrugs. All the candidates who stood for election received an overwhelming majority of votes and have been elected deputies.

In order to hold the elections for the Soviet of Nationalities in accordance with the USSR Constitution and the Law on Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 750 electoral okrugs were formed: 32 okrugs in each union republic, 11 okrugs in each autonomous republic, 5 okrugs in each autonomous oblast, and 1 electoral okrug in each autonomous okrug.

Elections for deputies were held in 749 electoral okrugs. No elections was held at the Dzhambulskiy No 138 Electoral Okrug to elect a Soviet of Nationalities deputy from the Kazakh SSR, owing to the death of the candidate deputy.

Elections for the Soviet of Nationalities have produced 479 deputies from union republics, 220 deputies from autonomous republics, 40 deputies from autonomous oblasts, and 10 deputies from autonomous okrugs.

Our chamber's deputies include Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Georgians, Azerbaijanis, Lithuanians, Moldavians, Latvians, Kirghizians, Tajiks, Armenians, Turkmens, Estonians, and representatives of other nationalities, with a total of 59 nationalities represented. This is a remarkable expression of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy, the friendship and brotherhood of Soviet peoples, and the equality of all nations and ethnic groups in our country.

The Credentials Commission reports with tremendous satisfaction that members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, party and state figures, and the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia have been elected deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities.

The composition of our chamber's deputies reflects the nature of the USSR Supreme Soviet as an organ of real representation of the people.

In all, 261 workers and 137 kolkhoz members were elected to the Soviet of Nationalities, comprising 53.1 percent of all the chamber's deputies. The Soviet of Nationalities includes 26 enterprise leaders and specialists from various sectors of the national economy; 100 workers from soviet and other state organs; 110 workers from party, trade union, and Komsomol organs; 89 workers from science, culture, the arts, education, public health, and the press; and 26 servicemen.

Of the Soviet of Nationalities deputies, 520 are full or candidate members of the Communist Party and 229 are nonparty people, of whom 118 Komsomol members. The deputies include 259 women. This represents 34.6 percent of our chamber's deputies.

The age composition of Soviet of Nationalities deputies is as follows: 25 percent of deputies, or 187, are under 30 years old. Deputies between 31 and 50 years old comprise 35 percent; between 51 and 60 years, 25.7 percent; and over 60 years of age, 14.3 percent.

A total of 726 of the chamber's deputies, or 96.9 percent, have completed higher and secondary education, while 115 deputies, or 15.4 percent, have scientific degrees and scientific titles.

Each convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, just like soviets of people's deputies at other levels, provides an important schooling in state management for more new representatives of the people. The Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet's present convocation contains 62.6 percent new deputies.

The Soviet of Nationalities contains the worthy representatives of the Soviet people. They are the most authoritative and most deserving people, enjoying the trust of labor collectives and voters, and possessing the necessary experience and political and practical qualities. The introducers of many valuable initiatives and frontrankers in socialist competition are among the deputies.

For services to the motherland, 572 deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities have been awarded USSR orders and medals, 14 deputies have been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, and 104 -- Hero of Socialist Labor. In all, 113 of the chamber's deputies are winners of Lenin and State Prizes.

The composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities deputies indicates that they have all the potential needed to competently resolve the important questions of the country's life.

Comrade Deputies! On the basis of Article 110 of the USSR Constitution, the Soviet of Nationalities Credentials Commission has verified the credentials of deputies elected to the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

The Central Electoral Commission for the election of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, submitted to the chambers' Credentials Commissions the protocols of okrug electoral commissions on the results of elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other documents.

Having verified the materials submitted to it, the Soviet of Nationalities Credentials Commission has established that elections in all okrugs were held correctly and fully in accordance with the USSR Constitution and the Law on Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The electoral commissions and the Credentials Commission have not received any complaints or declarations calling into question the election of any deputy of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Credentials Commission submits the proposal that the credentials of all 749 deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities, elected 4 March 1984 and registered by the Central Electoral Commission, be recognized.

The following draft resolution is submitted for examination by the Soviet of Nationalitie

"Having examined the Credentials Commission's submission, and in accordance with Article 110 of the USSR Constitution, the Soviet of Nationalities resolves:

"To recognize the credentials of the 749 deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities elected 4 March 1984." (Applause)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE COMMISSIONS MEET

LD121858 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The first sessions of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, took place in the Kremlin on 12 April.

Comrade Gorbachev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, member of Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, discussed the main directions of the activity of the commissions in the near future in light of the points and conclusions contained in the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and in his speech at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. The commissions examined organizational issues.

Comrade Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, was elected deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union; and Comrade Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected secretary of the Commission.

Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities; and Comrade Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected secretary of the Commission.

On the same day, there were sessions of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Comrade Ligachev, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of the Union, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Mironov, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, spoke in their speeches about the tasks of the commissions stemming from the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and the speeches made at them by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. Deputy chairmen and secretaries of the commissions were elected at the sessions. Other issues were discussed.

Taking part in the proceedings of the commissions were: Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and also Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union; Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities; and Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

IZVESTIYA SUMMARIZES 12 APR PROCEEDINGS

PM131012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on the USSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation continued work in the Kremlin 12 April 1984.

The second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1000.

A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, was in the chair.

The USSR Supreme Soviet proceeded to the formation of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Deputy N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took the floor.

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov presented for examination and ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet the composition of the USSR Council of Ministers approved by the CPSU Central Committee and by the USSR Supreme Soviet party group.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously ratified the composition of the USSR Council of Ministers. After this, the USSR Council of Ministers statement on its forthcoming activity was delivered by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Supreme Soviet moved on to the next questions on the session agenda.

A report on the main avenues of the reform of general education and vocational schools was delivered by Deputy G.A. Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Thereafter a debate on this question of the session agenda began.

Deputies A.F. Vatchenko, L.B. Yermin, B.A. Zhuravlev, D.B. Kabalevskiy, V.M. Mishin, I.V. Lagidze, and O.S. Kuanyshev spoke in the debate.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the resolution "On the Main Avenues of the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools."

Proposals on the composition of the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Supreme Court and on the appointment of the USSR general prosecutor, which were approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet party group and by the chambers' Councils of Elders, were delivered by Deputies Ye.K. Ligachev, V.V. Kuznetsov, and B.N. Ponomarev.

After examining these proposals, the USSR Supreme Soviet formed the USSR People's Control Committee under the chairmanship of Comrade A.M. Shkolnikov, elected the USSR Supreme Court headed by its chairman Comrade B.I. Terebilov, and appointed Comrade A.M. Rekunkov USSR general prosecutor.

Here the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation ended its work.

CHERNENKO 13 APR ADDRESS TO PRESIDIUM REPORTED

LD131202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Chernenko warmly congratulated the members of the Presidium on the election to membership of this permanently operating organ of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and expressed the confidence that all members of the Presidium will spare no effort or energy in order to rise to the responsibility placed on them by the party and the Supreme Soviet.

In his speech at the meeting Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, cordially congratulated Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on his election to the highest state post -- chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- on behalf of the members of the Presidium.

This decision, made in an atmosphere of complete unanimity and cohesion, with immense enthusiasm, expresses the will of the party and of our entire people. It is inseparably linked with the leading role of the Communist Party and is based on the highest interests of the Soviet society and state. Comrade Kuznetsov wished Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, new accomplishments in his multifaceted party and state work.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies in realizing the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plunum and of the plan for the basic measures outlined for implementation in the USSR Supreme Soviet for 1984 and 1985. It was noted at the meeting that the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation have become major events in the country's political life. Comrade Chernenko's speeches at these forums are a vivid example of the CPSU's businesslike, creative approach to solving the urgent tasks of social development. The theses and conclusions contained in them continue and deepen the party's consistent course toward strengthening the foundations of socialist democracy, raising the role and responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for the state of affairs at all sections of state, economic, social and cultural construction.

It was stressed that the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Comrade Chernenko's speeches are of special significance for raising the effectiveness of the work of the soviets, for strengthening their responsibility for the fuller meeting of the needs of the working people and for the further development of socialist democracy. The organs of people's power are called upon to respond to this new manifestation of the party's constant concern for raising the role and authority of the soviets with actions, with even greater activity and purposefulness in solving the tasks that have been set.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko made a speech at the meeting. He said that we are now at a responsible stage in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is important that the work rates that have been achieved in recent years should be not only consolidated but also further developed. The soviets of people's deputies are to play an important role in the solution of these tasks. The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum clearly defined the basic directions for their development at the present stage. The essence of this is that each soviet should fully exercise its rights and duties, should operate actively and effectively, should base itself constantly on the masses and should attract an increasing number of working people into managing the affairs of society and the state.

The USSR Supreme Soviet is an integral part of the whole system of soviets of our country and at the same time their highest element. There is no doubt that since the establishment of the new Constitution the Supreme Soviet has begun to exericse its broad powers much more consistently. The questions that are discussed at its sessions are now more varied. A large program of legislation has been carried out. The supervisory activity of the Supreme Soviet, its Presidium and standing commissions is being increased.

At the same time, the Politburo considers that more progress should be made in conducting the policy of broadening the range of problems that come within the purview of the USSR Supreme Soviet. For this purpose, it is necessary more often to submit for discussion at its sessions questions on the state of affairs of various branches of economic or sociocultural construction, on foreign policy and on the work of soviets of peoples deputies.

One of the most important tasks of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said, is to develop and improve legislation. Much has been done here in recent years. A whole range of major legislative acts stemming from the USSR Constitution has been adopted, and we are approaching the conclusion of work on the code of laws. But it cannot be said that everything has been completed in this sphere. By its very essence, the legislative process requires constant improvement and entails systematic work. An important role in performing this task should be played by working out a plan of preparation of legislative acts for the next 5-year period -- 1986-1990 -- and up to 2000 inclusively.

Experience shows that such planning of legislative work as a whole should be integrated more closely with planning the country's economic and social development. It is exceptionally important, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, that our laws should define clearly and precisely the rights and obligations of every organ, official and citizen, so that they should not be guilty of the sin of abstraction, which Lenin repeatedly criticized. Such an approach to law-making is one of the necessary conditions for raising responsibility, the level of organization and discipline, which are of particular significance in perfecting mature socialism. This in turn requires a serious increase in control over the implementation of our plans and decisions, so that every letter of Soviet law may be strictly fulfilled.

Supreme control is destined to be one of the main aspects of the day-to-day activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In this connection, at the Supreme Soviet sessions and the sittings of its Presidium there should be more frequent examination which gets to the core rather than just treating formalistically reports by the government, ministries, departments, people's control committees, the Supreme Court and prosecutor general. There should be systematic discussion at the Supreme Soviet sessions of deputies' inquiries to the government and other organs accountable to it.

The standing commissions are called upon to make an ever greater contribution to stepping up the work of the Supreme Soviet, since during the period between sessions they continue the work of the supreme organ of power. In the process, the commissions certainly should not duplicate the work of industrial ministries and departments. The principal sphere of their work is at the junction between industries, where the questions of the integrated development of our economy are tackled, and where overall state interests are defended against all narrow departmental and parochial tendencies. The standing commissions are called upon to supervise the work of ministries and departments still more deeply and specifically. Taking the results of this supervision as a yardstick, the commissions could be given the right not just to assess the work of administrative bodies but to make appropriate and specific proposals where necessary.

In recent years, Comrade Chernenko continued, the USSR Supreme Soviet has occupied itself increasingly actively with foreign policy problems. It responds rapidly to the most acute questions of ensuring the security and peaceful cooperation of the peoples and of the struggle against the arms race. There is no doubt that the key features of the international situation, economic and cultural cooperation with other countries, and the development of interparliamentary ties will remain at the center of attention of our supreme organ of power, its foreign affairs commissions and the USSR Parliamentary Group.

Our democratic forms of work should be persistently perfected. They should be filled out with specific political content. Greater publicity should be given to the work of the Supreme Soviet.

In particular, greater coverage could be given in the press, on radio and television to the discussion of questions in the standing commissions, and to the work of deputies in local areas. In the process, the tone in this matter should of course be set by the newspaper IZVESTIYA and the journal SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV. A real increase of the role of the soviets in economic and cultural construction and the intensification of their responsibility for the solution of social questions and fuller satisfaction of the working people's requirements should be a matter of mutual concern.

The short- and long-term tasks of all soviets of people's deputies of our country were fixed at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. But clearly it will be correct for soviets at their coming sessions to discuss the results of the April Plenum and to work out specific measures to fulfill its decisions.

The rights of the soviets are wide. One needs only to use them appropriately, to uproot formalism, to shake off indiffernece, to take an active, creative stance in all business. Here it is especially important, Comrade Chernenko further remarked, to be aware of the precise requirements of the local population and to implement them persistently. This is shown to the greatest extent in the work of soviets in fulfilling electors' mandates. Therefore it should be taken as a rule that a mandate adopted for fulfillment by a soviet must obligatorily be included in the plan, so that distinct material resources are allocated to fulfill electors' mandates.

The soviets must do a great deal to see that consumer services, polyclinics, schools and local transportation work well, in a word, so that Soviet people everywhere are aware of the constant concern of people's power. At the same time, the work of the soviets was never limited solely to local affairs, for today any local business depends more than ever on how successfully our general state affairs are progressing. For this reason every local soviet must always be a careful channel for general state interests, and constantly keep within its sights the fulfillment of such general state programs as the Energy and Food Programs, the production of consumer goods, and general and vocational education reform.

In this connection the significance of the management of work of all representative people's power bodies by the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, the dissemination of the experience of soviets and the spread of everything good in this experience is multiplying. In particular deputies' open days, which are held in a number of republics and oblasts, have proved a very good idea, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted. In this respect it is essential to work much better and with much more initiative. It is in these same directions that the activity of the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics should develop. Most important, just as in the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet, there should be not only questions of discussing plans and budgets and improving legislation, checking on the fulfillment of state decisions, but also increasingly active guidance of the activity of the local soviets of peoples deputies.

The draft plan for the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the forthcoming period, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said in conclusion, sufficiently fully reflects the issues on which the Supreme Soviet should work. The basic guidelines have also been precisely selected for this work: To raise the efficiency of the national economy, to improve its qualitative indices, to implement the social measures outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, to raise the welfare of the people, to further deepen socialist democracy, and to strengthen law and order.

The USSR Supreme Soviet will continue consistently and purposefully to conduct a policy of peace, curbing the arms race, and mutually advantageous cooperation with all peoples of the world. The decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on this question points to the necessity of adopting as strict guidelines and for absolute implementation the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decision concerning further improvement of the work of the soviets of people's deputies, and to the necessity of using it as the basis of all the activity of the supreme and local organs of the country's state power.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium expressed confidence that all the soviets of people's deputies, developing and improving the content and style of their work, systematically strengthening their links with the broad masses of the population, will make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks of improving developed socialism which are being resolved under the CPSU's guidance. The Presidium approved the plan for basic measures outlined for implementation by the USSR Supreme Soviet for 1984-1985.

TV Shows Leaders 13 Apr

LD121536 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1330 GMT on 13 April carries a 90-minute program entitled "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Session," on today's USSR Supreme Soviet joint session.

The program begins with the audience standing to applaud as the leaders enter the hall. The announcer says: "The deputies and guests greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov and Ryzhkov." The camera shows Chernenko descending the central aisle followed closely by Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev. Grishin and Romanov approach their seats from a aisle.

The session is opened by Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Chairman Voss, who introduces Tikhonov. Tikhonov delivers a speech in which he proposes the reelection of members of the USSR Council of Ministers. The vote is carried unanimously. Voss then recalls Tikhonov to the microphone to describe the future work of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Next Voss calls Aliyev to the microphone for a speech on educational reform.

Following the Aliyev speech the announcer says that the session was also addressed by deputies Vatchenko, Yermin, Zhuravlev, Kabalevskiy, Mishin, Lagidze and Kuanyshev. Brief clips of these delegates addressing the session are shown.

The report ends with Voss calling for a vote approving the educational reform, which is adopted unanimously.

Various camera shots during the proceedings show the leaders seated as follows, from left to right: front row, Ustinov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, (aisle), empty seat, Demichev, Shevardnadze; second row, Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Romanov, Grishin, Gorbachev, (aisle), Dolgikh, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, empty seat, Baybakov; third row, Kuznetsov, Ryzhkov, Rusakov, Ponomarev, Aliyev, (aisle), Ligachev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Chebrikov, Nuriyev.

Next, the announcer summarizes the proposals presented by Ligachev on the appointment of a People's Control Committee, by Kuznetsov on the appointment of the Supreme Court and by Ponomarev on the appointment of the prosecutor general. At that point the announcer notes that the USSR Supreme Soviet session concluded its work.

ANDROPOV COMMEMORATED IN NAMING OF AVENUE

PM120919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Memory of Yu.V. Andropov"]

[Text] "Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov Avenue" -- that is the inscription on a commemorative marker which was ceremonially unveiled in Moscow on 9 April. This road, which runs through the capital's Proletarskiy and Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayons, has been named in honor of that outstanding figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and in the international communist and workers movement in accordance with the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers on perpetuating his memory.

The marker, made of red granite, has been set up in the middle of the lawn at the beginning of the former Proletarskiy Avenue, now named Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov Avenue.

A meeting of representatives of the capital's working people was held on the occasion of the memorial sign's unveiling.

CHERNENKO PRESENTS AWARDS TO COSMONAUTS

LD131008 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko today presented high awards to Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov. They worked 150 days aboard the orbital scientific station "Salyut-7."

"Their programme was an intensive and complex one. We watched with particular pride and admiration their capable actions in outer space", said Konstantin Chernenko, presenting the awards. "For the first time in the history of cosmonautics, the cosmonauts masterfully carried out very sophisticated assembly operations when installing additional solar batteries on the body of the station. This unique experiment demonstrated once again the high level of Soviet science and technology".

"The day is not far off when still bigger scientific-technological complexes will be working in space," Konstantin Chernenko went on. "The near-earth space will become more inhabited. But always work in space will have its romantic spirit. It will always require from man the ultimate effort, courage, creativity and valour".

The Soviet leader expressed sincere gratitude to all who prepared the flight of Lyakhov and Aleksandrov and participated in carrying it out.

"The work in space is continuing. Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov are now selflessly working in the space 'house.' The international flight of the Soviet-Indian crew has just successfully ended. In brief, we are systematically exploring outer space and we invariably stand for its use in exclusively peaceful purposes, for the good of the whole of mankind." "Outer space must be peaceful!" stressed Konstantin Chernenko.

Noting that the motherland highly appreciates the heroic labour of the cosmonauts, Konstantin Chernenko said that Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Lyakhov was awarded the Order of Lenin and the second "Gold Star" medal for successfully accomplishing the lengthy space flight aboard the scientific research complex and for the courage and heroism displayed during the flight.

Aleksandr Aleksandrov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" medal. The title "pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR", was also conferred on him.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, Konstantin Chernenko warmly congratulated the cosmonauts on the motherland's high awards and wished them good health, happiness, new successes in their selfless work to explore outer space for the good of the motherland and the whole of mankind.

CPSU'S V. FROLOV AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN

PM120938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade V.S. Frolov.

For services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday, Vasiliy Semenovich Frolov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee machine building section, is awarded the order of Lenin.

V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 9 April 1984

ACADEMICIAN SOKOLOV AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN

PM120937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Award of the Title of Hero of Socialist Labor to Academician B.S. Sokolov.

For great services in the development of geological science and in training scientific cadres and in connection with his 70th birthday, Academician Boris Sergeyevich Sokolov is awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle gold medal.

V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 9 April 1984

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS MEETING ON SIBERIAN ECONOMY

PM121528 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium held on 9 April examined the question "On the 'Siberia' Comprehensive Regional Scientific Research Program."

As analysis shows, the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department and USSR and RSFSR ministries and departments as a whole are successfully implementing the program of comprehensively assimilating Siberia's natural resources and developing its productive forces. The program's main aim is to substantiate scientifically effective ways of developing Siberia socioeconomically in the interests of the entire national economic complex and to energetically promote the acceleration of the region's scientific and technical progress. The program envisages scientific research work that will ensure resolution of the social problems of Siberia's development. Forecasts of labor resources will be made and recommendations worked out to increase employment and reduce cadre turnover.

At the same time, a number of questions of great importance for the national economy require additional elaboration. Primarily, this concerns the problems of the development and economic assimilation of the Baykal-Amur railroad zone and questions of Siberia's agro-industrial complex and the social development of the region's indigenous population. The session stressed that certain ministries and departments are as yet insufficiently involved with implementing the results of the scientific research stipulated in the program.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session examined the question "On the work of Vologda Oblast's soviet and agricultural organs to increase efficient land use and preserve agricultural land." It was specifically noted that soviet and agricultural organs and the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, making use of the state's all-round assistance, are conducting definite work to further develop agricultural production, to strengthen its material and technical base, to improve land use, and to introduce the achievements of science and progressive experience on farms.

However, the level achieved in the production of arable farming and stockraising products is not yet ensuring the solution of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and by the Food Program. The attention of Vologda Obispolkom's leadership and its agricultural administration has been drawn to the serious shortcomings in this most important work.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium also examined the question "On the RSFSR Ministry of Culture's work to fulfill the RSFSR Council of Ministers resolutions on improving concert work" and other questions.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

RSFSR FORESTRY MINISTER ZVEREV TRANSFERRED

PM101150 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade A.I. Zverev of his duties as RSFSR minister of the forestry industry in connection with his transfer to other work.

REPORT ON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION SESSION

PM111549 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Apr 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Agro-Industrial Complex Commission Session"]

[Text] The latest session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex has discussed the draft of the long-term program for development of land reclamation and enhanced efficiency of irrigated and drained land use prepared by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and other interested ministries and departments in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision. It was noted that the program's measures mainly accord with the set task of obtaining in the next few years a good return from existing reclaimed land and land which is now being reclaimed with a view to creating guaranteed food stocks and improving Soviet people's well-being. Approving this program in the main, the commission deemed it expedient to make individual clarifications in it.

A report was heard from the Altay Kray Agro-Industrial Association Council on the work it is doing to strengthen the economy of low-profit and unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to monitor the effective use of funds earmarked for agriculture in fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions.

Alongside the council's positive activity, it was pointed out that the Altay Kray kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still not making full use of existing opportunities for increasing the production of agricultural output. In a number of cases a formal approach has been displayed toward the elaboration and implementation of plans for organizational-technical measures to reduce the prime cost of output and enhance the economy's effectiveness. There are instances of the incorrect use of financial resources obtained from raising the purchase prices for agricultural output and from diverting the kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' material resources toward aims unconnected with agricultural development.

The Altay Krayispolkom has been instructed to improve organizational work in the kray's agro-industrial associations paying special attention to the fulfillment of the measures elaborated on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for growth in labor productivity and rational utilization of land, fixed capital, manpower and financial resources. The relevant organs of the agro-industrial complex have been asked to analyze in every public, kray, and oblast the state of affairs with regard to the implementation of measures to consolidate the economy of low-profit or unprofitable farms and to take the necessary steps on their part.

The commission heard information from N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, on the work done to improve price setting for agricultural output. Attention was drawn to the fact that in a number of places it has been carried out without adequate economic justification. It is recommended that the union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR State Committee for Prices, and the USSR Ministry of Finance eliminate the shortcomings revealed in the matter.

Ye.I. Sizenko, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, reported on the progress in fulfilling the USSR Government decisions on improving the use of skimmed milk, buttermilk, and whey.

During the assessment of the work done in this direction, it was pointed out that the agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations are failing to make full use of reserves and opportunities for using skimmed milk, buttermilk, and whey for producing high quality foods. One reason for this situation is the unsatisfactory fulfillment, by some ministries and departments, of the set targets for organizing the series production of highly productive equipment and for commissioning establishments for processing this raw material. The relevant organizations have been instructed to take additional steps aimed at implementing government decisions on this question.

There was a discussion of proposals connected with enhancing the effectiveness of veterinary measures in developing the raising of livestock and of a number of other questions aimed at the successful fulfillment of the USSR Food Program.

EDITORIAL AIRS NON-CHERNOZEM FARMING PROBLEMS

PM110937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Non-Chernozem Zone's Spring Cares"]

[Text] Spring breezes are blowing over the Non-Chernozem Zone, over the 32 million hectares of arable land -- from Kaliningrad to Perm and Sverdlovsk. These lands feed tens of millions of people who live in large and small towns, and in settlements and villages.

Since the adoption, 10 years ago, of the party and government resolution "On Measures To Further Develop the Agriculture of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone," gratifying changes have taken place in this immense region in the heart of Russia.

The last 2 years of the 5-year plan have been particularly successful for the Non-Chernozem Zone's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The plan for the sale of grain to the state has been fulfilled for the first time in a long period. Last year all oblasts and autonomous republics had to struggle to succeed with it; sales of livestock products of the state have increased markedly in comparison with the previous year. By 1 April this year more livestock and poultry had been procured than by the same time last year.

The party and the state treat the Non-Chernozem Zone's agriculture attentively and allocate major resources to develop it. More than R46 billion of capital investment was channeled in the region in 1976-1982, which is 70 percent more than in the preceding 7 years. Fixed production capacities increased by 80 percent and power capacities by 60 percent. The volume of housing and consumer construction has increased by 170 percent. In housing alone, 32 million square meters have been commissioned. But, it should be noted, only interim results have so far been achieved.

In October 1983 the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that the Non-Chernozem Zone's agriculture was developing at an insufficient rate. The transition to the intensive path of development was being implemented only slowly. As a result, the material-technical resources and production capital were not producing the proper returns. The Politburo instructed the RSFSR Council of Ministers and party, economic, and soviet organs to take effective measures to eradicate shortcomings. The task of turning the Non-Chernozem Zone into a region of developed arable farming and stockraising was set.

Land reclamation specialists are still heavily in arrears to the Non-Chernozem Zone farmers. In the past 10 years the kolkhozes and sozkhozes have failed to receive about 1 million hectares of improved land due them from the Nechernozemvodstroy main administration. After assimilating 85 percent of the capital investment allocated over this period, it has only fulfilled the plan for commissioning reclaimed land by 69 percent. If one sticks to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources' figures, which its workers usually cite in cases worthy of celebration -- the improved hectare produces an additional three and more quintals of grain -- then it is easy to calculate the harvest shortfall in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

Of course, much has been done. But the shortcomings cannot be concealed either. While actively and readily digging into the swampland and increasing the volume of soil removed and, consequently, increasing the volume of soil removed and, consequently, increasing the assimilation of resources, it [not further identified] has done very little with regard to "amelioration work." Ridding arable lands of scrub and mounds and clearing away stones would seem to be a trifle. These very trifles however, are what in the past few years have caused a reduction in the area of agricultural land in a number of oblasts; including Novgorod and Kalinin Oblasts. In this regard a proposal to the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems presents itself: Compare and coordinate payments for these and other land reclamation operations taking modern farming demands into account.

The most important thing is still to focus on the tasks facing the Non-Chernozem Zone. Let us face the facts, there are many weak farms here. This is the case even after favorable economic conditions for their development have been created.

In certain places the progress of production growth and social and consumer construction is so far being managed indecisively by local soviets and rayon agro-industrial associations. Smolensk, Kalinin, Tula, Yaroslavl, and Kostroma Oblasts are significantly behind plans outlined for the commissioning of housing. It cannot be said that they did not get their fair share of money and resources, rather, they are being adversely affected by mediocre executive and labor discipline.

The introduction of scientifically based farming systems continues in the Non-Chernozem Zone's farms. Practice shows that where they have been properly assimilated, yields vary by 30-40 percent depending on the weather, but where progressive methods have not been introduced the variations are considerably more marked. This means that the local soviets and especially the rayon agro-industrial associations must take the matter of introduction resolutely in hand and not look upon it as something frozen and immutable. After all, even following introduction the systems can and must be improved.

Stockraisers also have many cares. It is necessary not only to consolidate positive improvements, but also to resolutely go further. Having successfully completed the wintering at livestock units, it is important to prevent losses in cattle productivity when transferring them to pasture, which unfortunately does happen. Looking to the future, it is important to reliably staff feed procurement subunits and to link labor remuneration in them to achieve end results -- feed quantity and quality -- as required by financial autonomy.

Rayon agro-industrial associations and local soviets are called upon to be concerned with making fuller use of the collective contract in farming. The conditions for its active dissemination are present in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

Science has a lot to do for the Non-Chernozem Zone. Despite the fact that scientists of, for instance, the Scientic Research Institute of Agriculture of the RSFSR's central regions, have introduced new varieties of spring wheat -- "Moskovskaya-35" -- and of barley -- "Moskovskiy-121" -- they have not been widely disseminated. The institute has not been concerned with creating varieties with elite potential and working to introduce them into production. A few words must also be said about the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences' Non-Chernozem Zone Department. Some time ago the academy requested that it be set up. It was. But it is not having a notable impact on the state of affairs in the zone.

People are the backbone of the Non-Chernozem Zone's land. There are many marvelous labor collectives here. In every oblast and autonomous republic there are farms, and many of them, where the cadres are sound, the collectives well-bonded and, naturally, the end results high. But unfortunately, however, there are still not enough skilled and educated people everywhere. That is why the retention of cadres in the countryside is the most important task for soviets and agricultural organs. To this end it is necessary to actively resolve the questions linked with further improving labor, everyday life, and culture.

...Spring breezes are blowing over the Non-Chernozem Zone. It will soon be time for work in the fields. There is much to be done. The main thing is to carry out the sowing precisely and skillfully, obtain a good harvest, and lay a solid foundation for increasing the productivity of livestock units.

VELIKHOV INTERVIEWED ON COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

OW120527 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 Mar 84

[From the "Science and Life" program; Journalist A. Skryabin interview with Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, director of the Academy's Information Science, Computer Technology, and Automation Department, at the 14-15 March annual general meeting of the Academy in Moscow]

[Text] [Skryabin] During a break, I interviewd Academician Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Yevgeniy Pavlovich, a year ago, the decision to establish the Information Science, Computer Technology, and Automation Department was adopted. Are there any results yet?

[Velikhov] We are currently in transition, where a real revolution is occurring in the sphere of information science and computer technology. It is still occurring, and it has not finished.

The revolution is related to the fact that we are changing, throughout the world they are changing, from the production of single computers, so to speak, numbered in the thousands, or tens of thousands, to millions and tens of millions. In other words, computer technology is truly becoming a mass thing.

The question of so-called computer literacy arises. It is taking its place alongside grammatical literacy, if you will. Generally, computer technology and information science has won its place in science. Naturally, it is also gradually winning its place in the national economy as well.

Exactly as in science, of course, it in no way substitutes for scientific content. Therefore, automation is not generally reduced to computers. Automation is the creation of new technologies, that intensification of the national economy, so to speak, the creation of new systems of machines, of new generations, a change to conveyer methods of processing, where it has not yet been applied. But, at the same time, the processing of information, of course, information science which permits real processing -- processing, in real time, as they say -- of information and process control, this is still being introduced today broadly in all technological processes, economic processes, and the life of society in general.

Now in this revolutionary process, there is a current need for a great idea, you understand. First of all, it is essential to transfer the experience available in science -- besides I would like to mention another very important element; much has been done here in the Soviet Union, and that includes this year, in creating very large mathematical models. Today, when we are developing new equipment, aircraft, say, or other examples of new equipment, they are preceded by development of a data base; the creation of a data base, on the basis of which design is carried out, then the creation of a model. Moreover, many questions, of optimization, and even of the actual design of this model, and the organization of production are decided on the basis of a mathematical model, the model of the actual product, the model of its production process. All this is naturally linked to the automatic design system, and finally to automated production.

Experimental automated production, like a lot of other things, is now becoming flexible; again, on the basis of computer technology. Therefore, disseminating the standards of creating mathematical models, which are very high at the Academy, is also one of the tasks of the new department. Therefore, you see that the new department must permeate deeply through all spheres, through other departments, and through the national economy in general. On the other hand, the science concentrated here is unique.

[Skryabin] Could you name the problems which must be resolved, and what complexities exist on the path of implementing computer technology in our country?

[Velikhov] There are subjective and objective complexities. The objective ones are associated with the fact that certain preparation is necessary to implement computer technology. For instance, automated control systems have experienced difficulties around the world, including here; the Americans, and the whole world, have experienced a whole series of ups and downs.

On the other hand, there are certain subjective difficulties associated with organization. I must say that the Soviet Union now pays great attention -- ever-increasing attention -- to the development of microprocessors and a new generation of computers. However, of course, there is now a need to transfer to super mass-production, which requires certain restructuring, of course; restructuring not only on the scientific plane, but also organizational restructuring.

Organizational restructuring is imminent. I must say that, in his speech to Moscow electors, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid very great attention precisely to the development of computer technology, and mass literacy in computer technology.

The shaping of general education reform is now underway, under the direction of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which precisely the question of computer literacy plays a significant role, and the Academy of Sciences is actively taking part in this.

All these are very powerful and major processes, and of course, as always, there are all kinds of complexities and difficulties here. The important thing is that the Academy of Sciences competently takes part in the process of shaping these government and state decisions.